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INCREASE IN U.S.-SOVIET 'IMPERIALIST RIVALRY' NOTED

LD041440 Tirana in Polish to Poland 2130 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The leader of American imperialism, President Carter, in a radio and television speech made on 1 October, announced new steps to strengthen the U.S. military presence in Central and South America. Among these steps are an increase in the number of military maneuvers by U.S. naval forces and the maintenance of the presence of U.S. forces in Central America.

Washington's steps, in view of the new events in the Central American countries, show that there is a sharpening of the U.S.-Soviet imperialist rivalry. The Soviet social imperialists are currently maneuvering with the aim of penetrating U.S. zones, in which are [word indistinct] nations [word indistinct] the dictate and protection of Washington. The increase in the interference and aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism is also linked with its attempt to (?discredit) the growing wave of anti-American and national liberation movements. The U.S. imperialists, like the Soviet social imperialists, are afraid of revolution, of the road which nations are taking in order to loosen the clutches of foreign plundering and to overthrow the exploiting capitalist system.

FOREIGN MINISTER NESTI NASE ADDRESSES UN SESSION

AU041115 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

["The People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pursues a Principled and Independent Foreign Policy--the speech of Nesti Nase, head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, at the 34th Session of General Assembly of UNO"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA)--The head of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 34th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, took the floor at the general debate being held at this session. He said:

This session of the General Assembly is meeting at a time when the situation in the world is very complex and fraught with great dangers. This is the result of the intensification of the expansionist and hegemonic policy pursued by the superpowers and their efforts to exercise their dictate, arbitrarity and interference in the internal affairs of all countries. It is a fact that this policy and these actions affect all the countries of the world in this or that way and to this or that extent.

The rivalry between the United States of America and the Soviet Union for domination and hegemony in the world has been and remains the main source of tension, conflicts and local wars between various countries and the greatest danger to the peace and security of the peoples.

Today, all of us are witnesses of the efforts being made by the superpowers for the extension of their military alliances, the further strengthening of their aggressive character and the intensification of their activity and interference in ever broader areas of the world.

A feverish race is going on between the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs, not only to increase their military potential, but also to include other countries in these blocs and to exercise increasing pressure on those countries which want to preserve their national freedom, independence and sovereignty. New military bases are being added to the ones they have in foreign countries, their naval fleets, loaded with nuclear weapons, are patrolling the most distant seas and the skies have been filled with satellites spying on all the countries of the world. The imperialist general staffs are working out plans about which countries should be attacked first and which later, where they should intervene today and where tomorrow.

A new aggressive alliance is being created in the Far East. Under the shadow of and in collaboration with the United States of America, social-imperialist China is seeking to create spheres of domination, to become the main military power in that zone, to establish its domination in Asia and in the entire pacific basin.

In the field of the economy, the superpowers and the other neocolonialist states are intensifying their efforts day by day to plunder the national assets of the peoples and to exploit, directly or indirectly, all the countries which depend on them. The superprofits the big imperialist powers draw from the plunder of oil and other raw material of the Arab countries, Africa, Asia and Latin America, from the inequality of prices in trade exchanges, the fabulous income they ensure from the colonialist system of loans, credits, aid, etc, have already become incalculable. The indebtedness of many countries of the world to imperialist and neocolonialist powers is increasing relentlessly and this makes the situation of the peoples even more grave.

World imperialism is trying to preserve this intolerable situation and these relations at any cost, through demagogy and deception, through interference and dictate and through weapons and bloodshed. It is trying to preserve and extend the omnipotence of multinational companies in foreign countries, to preserve inhuman, blood-thirsty neocolonialism, to prop up the reactionary regimes which defend the imperialist domination wherever they exist.

A flagrant example testifying to the arrogance, cynicism and aggressiveness of imperialism is the decision of the United States to create a military striking force, ready to intervene by force in the Middle East oil zone, at a moment whenever it considers that its own interests are in jeopardy. Thus the U.S. imperialists are seeking to suppress with fire and steel, the rights of the peoples to determine in complete freedom and sovereignty what they will do with their assets and the fruit of their toil, to whom they are going to sell and from whom they are going to buy.

The superpowers are striving to extend their policy of pressure, dictate and arbitrarity to all their international relations. They want to monopolize all world affairs, to become arbiters and to impose on others solutions which suit their own narrow interests. Through false slogans, intimidation and blackmail, under the pretext that they are defending them from this or that enemy, that they are assisting them to get out of this or that difficult situation, they are striving to put the other countries under their tutelage and turn them into appendages of their imperialist policies, to make them cannon-fodder for the aggressive wars they are preparing.

The crisis in the economic, political, military, cultural and other fields, which has the imperialist powers and the big capitalist countries in its grip today, is becoming even more acute. This is a consequence of their exploiting system and internal contradictions, the armaments race and their unrestrained non-productive expenditure, of their rivalry on an international scale for markets and zones of influence and of the resistance their hegemonic and aggressive policy is encountering.

But the big imperialist powers are striving to saddle not only their own working people, but also the other peoples with the burden of the crisis, which has been going on for a very long time with no end in sight. The fact is that these powers, while stubbornly maintaining the colonialist and neocolonialist systems in their international economic relations are more and more exporting inflation, are increasing the prices of the commodities they export, and are intensifying their plunder. They are to blame for the great disorders in the international monetary systems, the anomalies which are apparent in the raw material markets, in the deepening of the gap in per capita incomes among the developed and underdeveloped countries.

If the standard of living has fallen, if unemployment has increased and economy is marking time in many countries, this comes about because world imperialism and capitalism are seeking to preserve their capitalist superprofits intact, because they want to preserve and further intensify the social and national oppression, and because they want to get out of the crisis to the detriment of others.

Certainly, the present day international situation is not characterized by the policy and activity of superpowers and the forces of reaction alone. One of its main, most important and very encouraging features today, is the increased determination of the peoples to oppose the policy of aggression and war, of plunder and exploitation, practiced by the imperialist powers. In many countries the movement of the broad masses of the peoples against foreign domination, economic exploitation, social and national oppression and cultural and spiritual impoverishment, is increasing in scope and depth.

The latest events prove that the imperialist powers and world reaction cannot feel themselves at ease and secure even where they thought that their domination was indisputable. They show that the land is scorching under the feet of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, that the volcano of anger and hatred, on which they are sitting, has erupted and will erupt ever more powerfully.

A vivid and significant example of this is the overthrow of the blood-thirsty regime of the shah of Iran. The uprising of the Iranian people was a powerful explosion of their hatred against the despotic tyranny of the feudal-bourgeois class with the shah at the head and against foreign domination. It constitutes a powerful blow to all the imperialist powers and world capitalism, first and foremost, to American imperialism, which up till now, have plundered the Iranian oil and mercilessly exploited the working masses of Iran. This is also confirmed by the great disarray caused in the capitalist-imperialist world by the events in Iran and the measures taken in that country for the establishment of national sovereignty over its oil and other sectors of the economy.

Imperialism and the international bourgeoisie are terrified that the Iranian example might spread, especially in the Middle East area, leading to outburst of the peoples revolt against foreign domination and plunder, and the establishment of national control over the oil and its use to the advantage of their liberation and progress.

The various imperialists have invested considerable sums in the oil-producing countries of the Middle East in order to exploit the natural assets of these countries, from which the foreign monopolies draw colossal profits. In no way do they want these riches to be placed in the hands of those to whom they belong--the peoples of those countries. The capitalist monopolies and the imperialist powers, which stand behind them, are striving to preserve the existing situation at any cost, to preserve their intensive exploitation and merciless plunder of the Arab oil.

To this end they are using all their means to defend those political forces and social structures which collaborate with them and assist them in suppressing and exploiting the masses. They are dispatching large quantities of weapons and advisers, forming alliances and manoeuvring in various ways to suppress the legitimate demands of the peoples of this region to prevent them from winning their freedom and full independence and exercising their genuine national sovereignty in every sector and on all questions.

It is not for nothing that U.S. imperialism has set up Israel and keeps it alive, it is not in vain that it has armed it up to the teeth. Israel is the most blood-thirsty tool of U.S. imperialism, its gendarme in defence of the monopolies which plunder the Arab oil, the dagger ready in its hand to strike the Arab peoples who are fighting for their rights. Therefore, the struggle against Israel, the liberation of the oil from the foreign monopolies, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, is a major problem common to all the Arab peoples. Naturally, they have also other specific problems and preoccupations, but it is this great problem, which binds them together in a common cause, which makes their unity an indispensable demand. The solution of this problem through their joint struggle also contributes and leads to the solution of their specific problems.

It is precisely against this common cause of the arab peoples that the blows of U.S. imperialism, world capitalism and Soviet social-imperialism, which is also striving to profit from the situation in order to capture dominating positions in the Middle East, are aimed today.

It is the intensification of imperialist interference and the aggressive activity of American imperialism, the manoeuvres of Soviet social-imperialism, the intrigues of Chinese social-imperialism, the growing arrogance of the Israeli Zionists, which have made the situation in the Middle East even more grave and tense.

The American-Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David brought about further complications and have made the solution of the problems still more difficult. The Arab peoples and progressive opinion have considered the situation created in this region after the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a heavy blow to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the vital interests of the other Arab peoples, as assistance to U.S. imperialism and its Zionist tool to interfere and dominate in the Middle East.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has supported and will always support the just cause of the Arab peoples. We hold the view that there can be no peace and stability in the Middle East without a just and lasting solution to the problems of that region, first and foremost to the Palestinian problem. If these problems are to be solved, Israel must be forced to withdraw from all the Arab territories it has occupied through violence and aggression, must be forced to put an end to its aggressive, annexationist policy against the Arab peoples and countries, and the way must be barred to the interference and plots of the United States of America and the Soviet Union in that region. For the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East, it is essential that all the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

We are convinced that the fraternal Arab peoples, who are progressive peoples, with an ancient culture and long traditions of struggle for freedom and independence, will be able to cope with the new difficulties created by the intrigues and plots of their imperialist-Zionist enemies and, by establishing a militant unity among themselves, will succeed in realizing their lofty national aspirations.

The overthrow of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua is another example which proves once again that when the peoples become conscious and are determined to fight to the end for their rights, the struggle of the masses of the people becomes a powerful wave which topples even the most ferocious regimes, supported by imperialism.

The events in Nicaragua show that the situation in the majority of the countries of Latin America is revolutionary and that the revolution for the overthrow of the bourgeoise-landowner order and the elimination of the dependence on imperialism is ever more emphatically on the order of the day. The peoples of that continent are becoming ever more conscious of the need to intensify the popular struggle against internal and external oppression and exploitation, for freedom, democracy and social progress. They can no longer reconcile themselves to Latin America's remaining a domain of the United States of America from which the big U.S. monopolies draw colossal superprofits.

U.S. imperialism, which domonates and exerts strict control over the most vital sectors of the economies of the majority of Latin American countries, employs all its military, political, economic, propaganda and other means to preserve its domination on that continent at any cost, and to prop up the dictatorial regimes which are in its service. Recent years have seen an intensification of efforts by the Soviet social-imperialists to penetrate into Latin America in various forms and to seize dominating positions in that continent. With their decitful demagogy and diabolical activity, they are playing a disruptive, undermining role in the liberation movement in Latin America.

The poverty of the masses of the people, the weak and one-sided development of economy, the inflation and unemployment, the colossal debts to U.S. capital, are direct consequences of the double oppression and colonialist and neocolonialist plunder of the Latin American countries by US imperialism. These grave conditions, these situations, have led to the implanting of the idea of the revolution, as the reliable road to achieve national and social liberation, in the consciousness of the workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals and the masses of the youth of these countries. The great peoples revolt in Nicaragua proved this clearly.

The greed of the imperialist superpowers and the former colonial powers is more and more being directed towards Africa. As a consequence, numerous external and internal factors, which create political insecurity, which hinder and weaken the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and which some-times lead to conflicts, setting one African state against the other are operating in this continent today. The stirring up of local wars by the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, in which they intervene with armame ts supplies, advisers or even by bringing in mercenaries from abroad, is becoming a wide-spread phenomenon in Africa. The facts have proved that wherever the United States of America, the Soviet Union and the other imperialist powers have offered their mediation or to play the role of protector and peacemaker between states, these conflicts have become more acute, the hot-beds of tension have increased and the imperialist powers have seized the opportunity to strengthen their presence in this or that country.

But there is no force which can halt and extinguish the awakening of the peoples of Africa, their struggle for freedom and independence, their efforts to establish their complete sovereignty over their assets, to preserve their own culture and traditions. U.S. imperialism, Soviet Social-Imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism, and the other big capitalist powers can make every effort and use every trick, can spread various empty theories, about the so called non-aligned, three worlds, etc, can provide handouts and credits, but they cannot halt the realization of the aspirations of the African peoples to march free and independent on the road of development and progress.

The freedom and the emancipation of the African peoples is a great demand of the time, an irresistable historical process. The peoples of the African Continent, the proletariat and the new revolutionary inteligentsia, who are becoming ever more conscious of the oppression by foreigners and by the internal enemies, can no longer believe in the false preachings of old colonialists and neocolonialists in their benificence and alleged concern about the development and progress of Africa, in the alliance and the diabolic aid which the Soviet social-imperialists, Chinese social-imperialists and others offer them. The correct road to achieve the liberation, development and progress of Africa is the resistance and the determined struggle against the dictate and the political, economic and m' itary interference by international imperialism, against the reactionary theories and the deceitful propaganda of foreign powers, against the plots and intrigues they employ to maintain their domination and plunder and against racial discrimination and oppression.

The Albanian people have been and will always be sincere friends of the African peoples and resolute supporters of their liberation and anti-imperialist struggles. They strongly support the just struggles of the peoples of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe to put an end to the savage racial discrimination and apartheid and to win their freedom and independence. The forces of the internal settlement through elections of the problem of Zimbabwe or Namibia are a smokescreen for the racist regimes and the imperialist powers which stand behind them, in order to preserve and perpetuate their colonial domination.

Imperialism and social-imperialism, the overt and disguised enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, cannot halt the advance of history.

The deep-going revolutionary transformations within individual countries and on an international scale in general, are an objective demand of the time, are a question taken up for solution and not some distant prospect. Millions of people have joined the struggle for such transformations today and this struggle will certainly advance, irrespective of the obstacles and difficulties.

Imperialism, social-imperialism and world capitalism are striving with every means to maintain and expand their domination and exploitation of the peoples. The peoples are fighting to throw off the foreign yoke, to gain their freedom and live in independence. History proves that no matter how difficult and protracted the struggle, the final victory belongs to the peoples.

In his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," the leader of the Albanian people, comrade Enver Hoxha, writes: The imperialist or social--imperialist powers are striving to the same extent to prevent the African, Asian, or Latin American peoples from developing their revolutionary struggle stage by stage, against the oppression and savage exploitation by their leaderships and the imperialists, who are ruling in agreement with them and sucking their blood. The duty of revolutionaries, progressives and patriots in the countries with a low level of socio-economic development and dependent on the imperialist and social-imperialist powers is to make the peoples conscious of this oppression and exploitation, to educate mobilize and organize them and hurl them into the liberation struggle, always bearing in mind that it is the broad masses, the peoples, that carry out the revolution.

National-liberation wars are just, therefore they enjoy the support of all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the world. They are also indispensable, because it is only through them that freedom and national independence can be won, that genuine democratic rights can be established, that social justice can be attained.

Socialist Albania, the Albanian people, are on the side of the oppressed, on the side of those who rise against foreign domination and internal reaction. They support the revolutionary efforts of the peoples, which serve to bring progressive and qualitative transformations in their life and that of the whole of mankind. Likewise, the Albanian people have been, and will always be, in support of and in solidarity with all those who fight against racial discrimination, against fascism, for democracy and progress.

Another problem which has preoccupied world public opinion is the grave situation created in South-East Asia. The heroic Vietnamese people had to shed blood once again to defend their homeland from the barbarous aggression of the Chinese Social imperialists, who acted towards them just as the old colonialists and the U.S. imperialists had acted in the past.

The Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese people broke out and all the recent events in Indochina took place on the background of the fierce rivalry of the imperialist superpowers--the United States, the Soviet Union and China, which, in order to realize their hegemonic and expansionist aims in that region, employed both the methods of direct intervention and the recognized imperialist practices of inciting Indochinese against Indochinese. The sufferings of the peoples of Indochina today are the continuation of the sufferings they have experienced for years and decades on end because of the aggression and interference by U.S. imperialism, which has spread death and distruction in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Again it was the U.S. imperialists who gave their blessing to and encouraged the aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against the Vietnamese people. The crocodile tears the U.S. imperialists shed when they express their regret over the fate of the peoples of Indochina, or when they want to come out as the champions of principles, cannot conceal these facts. Likewise the hypocrisy employed by the Soviet social-imperialists when they speak about friendship for the peoples of Indochina, is quite unable to conceal their hegemonic aims in South-East Asia and their efforts to lure the countries of this region into their sphere of influence.

The recent events confirm once again that imperialism and social-imperialism are enemies of the peoples of Indochina, that reliance on the friendship of one superpower in the hope of being defended from the threats and hostility of the other, always has dangerous consequences.

Just as they gave powerful support to the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Albanian people also support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people against the barbarous aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists and condemn this aggression. We have supported and will support the right of the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people and the Laotian people to live free and independent, to preserve the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries. We support the right of each of these peoples and of every other people in the world, to solve their internal problems themselves, free from any foreign interference.

With its aggression against the Vietnamese people and with its hegemonic activity in South-East Asia, China came out openly with the policy of an imperialist superpower. At a time when the new Chinese imperialist doctrine of teaching a lesson is being added to the notorious enslaving doctrines of US imperialism and the ill-famed doctrine of limited sovereignty of Soviet social-imperialism, the dangers threatening the freedom-loving peoples and countries of the world, become still greater and more serious.

During the past year, nothing has occured in Europe to prove that the dangers threatening the peoples and the states of this region have been eliminated either. The United States of America and the Soviet Union have a great deal to say about the need to preserve the status quo in Europe. But this kind of status quo by no means implies tranquility and security for the European countries. The two superpowers need this status quo to maintain their spheres of influence, to dictate their will and to maintain the permanent threat and fear in Europe, in face of the Soviet-American military potential and the possibility of the confrontation between the two superpowers and the aggressive military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

The armaments race and the war preparations in Europe are mounting to ever greater proportions and rates. The United States and the Soviet Union exert constant pressure on the member-states of the aggressive alliances which they control, to force them to increase their military budgets, to integrate themselves to the maximum in the American and Soviet war strategies and to involve them in aggressive activities on all continents. The US imperialists have again pulled out from their archives the plan for the creation of a special military force, in the framework of NATO, which is to be used by them as an international mobile gendarmerie in any corner of the world, wherever their interests might be affected.

The military manoeuvres of an aggressive character, conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the provocative movements of the U.S. and the Soviet navies in the Mediterranean and other seas around Europe, are not evidence of any detente and the strengthening of understanding and trust in Europe as they claim. They are evidence of the constant contraditions and clash of interests among the superpowers and imperialist powers, and feverish preparations for war.

But, naturally, these contradictions are not on that scale as to justify the claims of the Chinese social-imperialists that war in Europe is imminent and that a world war will inevitably commence on that continent. It is understandable that the Chinese social-imperialists greatly desire a war in Europe and are striving to incite it in the hope that the two other imperialist superpowers will destroy each other and then the Chinese social-imperialists remain the sole rulers in the world.

Hence the intrigues and conspiratorial activity of the three imperialist superpowers are interconnected in Europe today. Under these conditions, the resolute rebuff to this dangerous activity by the peoples of Europe assumes special importance.

The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists have long been acting in many ways to disturb the waters in the Balkans. In recent years, to their intrigues those of the Chinese social-imperialists have been added. The Balkan peoples certainly have fresh memories of the misfortunes which the intervention of the imperialist powers has caused them in the past and they have sufficient experience to judge what they must do to prevent others from making the Balkans a powder keg.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and will be a factor for peace and stability in the Balkans. It has worked and will work to maintain and develop good neighbourly relations with the bordering states and will oppose the efforts of the imperialist powers to cause tension and stir up quarrels in the Balkans.

The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always held the view that the Cyprus question is to be solved and must be solved by the Cypriot people themselves. We hail any positive step which serves the establishment of harmony and understanding between the two communities and hope that the conditions for a just solution, in conformity with the interests of the entire people of Cyprus and peace and stability in the surrounding area, will be gradually prepared on this road.

Likewise, we reaffirm our support for the right of the Korean people that they solve the question of the unification of their homeland themselves, independently and without any interference from outside.

The continuation of the armaments race and other preparations for war on the part of the imperialist superpowers seriously worries the freedom-loving peoples and countries. The clamour of the imperialist powers at present about disarmament cannot conceal the dangers which stem from the unbridled armaments race. It has already been proved that disarmament does not exist and it will not be achieved through discussions, resolutions, or agreements concluded between the protagonists of armament. The Soviet-American agreement, which was concluded as a result of the SALT II talks in Vienna, can never be considered a step towards disarmament, as the US imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists try to present it.

The SALT II agreement does not deal at all with the question of how the two superpowers will disarm themselves or how the armaments race between them will be restrained. It does nothing else, but define how, in what proportions, with what and when, they will arm themselves still more. About what disarmament can one speak when armaments are being increased and perfected, when the arms trade is being extended, when the armaments industry and research work in this field are gobbling up colossal values and when hundreds of thousands of the most capable human minds have been put in the service of armaments and war, at a time when hunger, disease, etc. are wreaking havoc. The peoples are against the armaments race and imperialist wars, but they cannot accept that to save themselves from these wars they must relinquish their freedom and sovereign rights and submit, as the US imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists demand. The peoples cannot be in agreement either with the open warmongering preachings of the Chinese social-imperialists, who want to divert the peoples from the opposition they are putting up to the preparations for the unleashing of a world war, under the pretext that it is inevitable. The fight against armaments and the armaments race, against war preparations and danger of the outbreak of war is not a vain and hopeless struggle.

The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: When the superpowers fail to achieve their predatory interests through economic, ideological and diplomatic means, when the contradictions become exacerbated to the most acute level, when the agreements and reforms prove unable to resolve these contradictions, then the war between them begins. Therefore, the peoples, whose blood will be shed in this war, must strive with might and main not to be caught unawares, to sabotage the predatory inter-imperialist war so that it does not assume world-wide proportions, and if they are unable to achieve this, to turn it into a liberation war and win. Then Nesti Nase continued:

This year the Albanian people celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of their homeland and of the triumph of the peoples revolution. Over these 35 years of their free and independent life they have realized deep-going transformations in all the fields of life. Socialist Albania has set up a multi-branch industry, has created a powerful energy basis and today has a collectivized agriculture, which is being modernized from day to day. Now our country produces its own iron and steel, various factories and equipment and is embarking the road of the machine-building industry. In Albania there is stability and continuous economic progress. Albania is in a position to maintain high rates of economic and cultural development and improve the standard of living of the people even without any foreign economic aid. The internal accumulation guarantees the extended socialist reproduction. The vitality of our economy has been expressed with special force over the past year in successfully overcoming the anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese social-imperialists, in the completion and commissioning of the projects which they intentionally left half-completed or sabotaged.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania pursues a principled, independent foreign policy. Consistently adhering to the policy of good neighbourliness and the recognised democratic principles which govern the relations among the sovereign countries, Albania stands for the development of normal relations and the extension of trade, cultural and other exchanges with those countries which respect these principles.

It stands for sincere international collaboration with the freedom-loving, democratic and progressive countries. Our country has refuted and refutes all the chauvinist concepts of the imperialists and social-imperialists, who want to put all international relations on the basis of inequality, arbitrarity and dictate.

Albania is confident of its future. The Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, are working with enthusiasm and great determination to further develop and strengthen their homeland relying entirely on their own forces. As always, they vigilantly safeguard their victories. They hold out a begging hand to nobody. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will give the proper reply to any attempt of the imperialists, social-imperialists and anyone else to divert it from its independent political and ideological course.

The Albanian people highly value the feelings of solidarity and respect which the freedom loving peoples and countries and progressive mankind in the world nurture for them. We take this opportunity to express our thanks and profound gratitude to all those who expressed their friendship and solidarity with the Albanian people over the great damage they suffered as a result of the powerful earthquake which hit several regions of Albania on 15th April this year.

In conclusion, Nesti Nase said: I want to reaffirm the readiness of the Albanian delegation to unite its efforts with those of the other democratic and progressive countries, with the aim that the proceedings of this session should serve the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples and genuine peace and security in the world.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON COMPLETION OF EARTHQUAKE REPAIRS

AU031325 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

["Communique of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the liquidation of the consequences of the 15th of April, 1979 earthquake. All the families of the zones struck by the earthquake finally entered in the new or repaired houses that were built with the state expenditure. The party and the people's power gave the affected peasants new houses as personal property free of charge. They will live there paying no rent. During these 5 months' intensive work, 14,522 dwelling houses and other objects were repaired, 2,441 new dwelling houses and flats and 163 various economic and socio-economic objects were newly built"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA)--Follows the communique of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the liquidation of the consequences caused by the 15th of April 1979 earthquake are completely liquidated and within the time limit. This is a great and glorious victory, an historic and unforgettable event for our people and socialist homeland.

As a result of the 15th of April 1979 earthquake and its aftertremors in the districts of Shkoder, Lezhe, Mirdite, Diber, Kruje, Mat, Puke and Tropoje, 35 people met their death, 382 got wounded and 12,122 dwelling houses and economic and socio-cultural objects became unstable and 100,000 people as well remained homeless in 531 villages as well as in the cities of Shkoder, Lezhe and Preshen.

The earthquake was strong and its aftermath serious. But they did not bend our people educated by the party, their hearts did not tremble, their optimism, revolutionary determination and will were not shaken, because they were convinced that the party and the people's power would be, as always, close to them.

Upon the instruction of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Council of Ministers, the party and state organs in the respective districts immediately took all the necessary and urgent measures so that to assist the affected population. Within a very short period of time all the affected families were temporarily lodged and all other indispensable needs of the population were met in time. The Council of Ministers decided that within the first of October, 1979 period all the consequences of this grave natural calamity be fully liquidated, with all the necessary expenditures defrayed by the state.

Upon the call of the party and Comrade Enver, the entire Albania, young and old, the working class, cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, the youth, the army the entire people rose to their feet for the liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake. This high readiness and mobilisation once again revealed that miraculous socialist solidarity our party has inculcated in our people, that militant unity of the people around the party which are the source of the strength and the invincibility of our socialist order. Nearly 20,000 talented specialists like masons, carpenters, mechanizers, drivers, engineers, architects, technicians, electricians etc., from all the districts of the country, organised in brigades, sectors and construction sites together with the working people of the districts of Shkoder, Lezhe and Mirdite that were more heavily struck by the earthquake, worked for 5 months in succession with heroism,high revolutionary spirit.

The people of the affected zones and the volunteers from every part of the homelands, powerfully helped by our entire working class and cooperativist peasantry, accomplished a very big volume of work and eliminated the consequences of the earthquake in a record time working day in and day out, with steel-like and revolutionary optimism, with determination and high consciousness thus honorably carrying into effect the task set by the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers, the special instructions the Central Committee of the party and the government gave to all the organs of state the party, power and economy to help with all their forces and means for the overcoming of the difficulties created and to organise and direct in the best possible way this great action, were successfully realised.

During five months of intensive work 14,522 dwelling houses and other objects were repaired, 2,441 new houses and dwelling flats, and 165 various economic and social objects, such as schools, kindergartens, creches, houses of culture, health centres etc. were built. The population accommodated in the new repaired houses is equal to the population of the cities of Durres and Berat reckoned together. Some 47 km of damaged electric network was reconstructed and 44 km of aqueduct network for all the villages and new quarters was built.

Upon the conclusion of this tremendous and complex work, in a general value terms of 150 million leks all the families of the zones struck by the earthquake were finally accommodated in new or repaired houses, which were all built with the state expenditure. The party and the people's power gave new houses as personal property to all the peasants affected by the earthquake, free of charge, for which they will pay no rent.

The working people of our country, especially those of the damaged zones, by confronting the tasks for the elimination of the aftermath of the earthquake, have worked with mobilisation, determination and a lofty revolutionary spirit to fulfill the other tasks of the state plan, amongst whom are distinguished those of the district of Shkoder, who although were more heavily struck by the earthquake have attained high figures in industry and agriculture and in other sectors of the economy and culture.

The quick elimination of the aftermath of the earthquake is another lively testimony to the great and constant care of our party, state and society of man. It is a clear expression of the correct line always in the interest of the people and the homeland that our party of labour has pursued and pursues consistently, adhering to the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. This historic victory is an indication of the great vitality and superiority of our socialist social order, of the power and stability of our socialist economy, which is capable of confronting construction of such a large scale, self-reliantly, without any aid from abroad and within a very short period of time.

Only in a genuine socialist country as Albania is, where the people are masters of their destinies and where a Marxist-Leninist party as the party of labour of Albania, is in the lead, the working people even when are struck by grave natural calamities, do not feel themselves isolated and abandoned at the mercy of fate as is the case with the capitalist bourgeois revisionist countries. The earthquakes, floods and other calamities in those countries are turned into authentic tragedies for millions of inhabitants and source of profits for the ruling classes. There, for years on end the people remain in the streets, shelterless, or are forced to emigrate to abandon their homeland, the country, their families and relatives. Neither the prayers and worships nor the construction of the churches and mosques can save them from these sufferings. It is only the free labour of the men freed from the capitalist slavery, it is socialism alone which transforms the calamities into revolutionary force which subdues every pain and difficulty and works wonders.

The Central Committee of the PLA and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania hail the people of Shkoder District, Lezhe District and the population of the other districts affected by the earthquake, who worked with heroism and determination to overcome the aftermath of this calamity, they hail the volunteers of all districts who took part and worked selflessly, tirelessly in this grand popular undertaking, they hail the working class, cooperativist peasantry and the other working people for the numerous initiatives and the valuable contribution they made to this great work, they hail all the party organs and organisations, the state and economic organs, the mass organisations, the military units and detachments for their readiness, mobilisation and unsparing aid for the liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake.

Our entire people are working and striving with great drive and enthusiasm to look to the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the triumph of the people's revolution with new achievements and fulfilled tasks in all the fields of the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland. The great popular undertaking revealed what great energies and inexhaustible possibilities exist in the fold of the people and of our economy. It is the duty of all the organs and organisations of the party and the state and economic organs, of the mass organisations, of all to generalize the experience gained at this colossal work and use it to carry into effect the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party and to fulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan, in order to make our beloved homeland as strong as possible and more prosperous and the life of the people happier.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR IN BERLIN

AU032121 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed in Berlin between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the GDR. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sindimeri and on the German side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Nitzschke. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR and Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. During its stay in the GDR, the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle. The reception was also attended by Dhimiter Karanxha.

HOXHA'S SECOND VOLUME OF 'REFLECTIONS ON CHINA' PUBLISHED

AU021638 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 2/ATA/--The second volume of the book "Reflections On China", which contains writings extracted from the political diary of Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press. These writings are a chronological continuation of the notes of the first volume and include the 1973-1977 period. Both volumes were published for the first time and distributed in the party in January 1978.

SHEHU RECEIVES, CONGRATULATES MARKSMANSHIP TEAM

AU032124 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received this morning the National Marksmanship Team which took part in the 17th European marksmanship championships. The reception was also attended by Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Maliq Xadushi, deputy minister of defense; and Mehdi Bushati, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu had a warm talk with the members of the team. He congratulated them on the outstanding results obtained and wished them new successes in the future.

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FAR EAST

AU041706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, which made a friendly and official visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, returned today to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stovin Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev and Vladimir Bonev.

ZHIVKOV TO LEAD DELEGATION TO GDR 5 OCTOBER

AU041830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov will depart on 5 October for the GDR to take part in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

SCHMIDT RECEIVES LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA 4 OCTOBER

AU050835 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bonn, Oct 5 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture of Bulgaria. Dwelling on bilateral relations, they laid special stress on the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova acquainted the federal chancellor with the cultural policy pursued by the Bulgarian Government.

The possibilities for expanding cultural cooperation prompted by the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state and the days of FRG culture to be held next year in Bulgaria were discussed.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova is in the FRG for the opening of the Bulgarian exhibition "Thracian Treasures on the Bulgarian Lands".

The exhibition was opened yesterday in Cologne. It included nearly thousand exhibits showing the most valuable of the Thracian art. The treasures of Panagyurishte, Vulchedrun and Varna are displayed separately.

This exhibition is the biggest Bulgarian cultural event in the FRG so far. It is expected to open a Bulgarian film panorama, a symposium on Thracology in Cologne, and reading of lectures at some West German centres by prominent Bulgarian scholars.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH CUBA ENDS

AU042106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The 13th session of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended on 4 October. A protocol on the talks was signed by the leaders of the commission's two sides--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Flavio Bravo, Cuban deputy premier.

Jose Manuel Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the ceremony.

The leaders of the commission's two sides expressed a positive evaluation of the session's results and said that it will mark a new stage of Bulgarian-Cuban economic cooperation and represents a realization of tasks stemming from agreements reached during the visit to Cuba by the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

BCP, PCI DELEGATIONS MEET IN ROME 2 OCTOBER

AU041946 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Text] Rome, 2 October--BTA report. A meeting between Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI leadership, and Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Department for Art and Culture at the BCP Central Committee, was held at the PCI Central Committee today.

Issues connected with the development of the ties between the two parties and of the cultural cooperation between the BCP and the PCI were discussed. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU041910 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA)--A 1980 trade protocol was signed here today between Bulgaria and Albania.

The document provides for a 7 percent increase of next year's commodity exchange as against the level reached in 1979.

Bulgaria will deliver to Albania machines, equipment, chemicals, metals and other goods, and will import particle boards, paper, textiles and bitumen.

The protocol was signed by Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade of Albania.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON PRC HOLIDAY

AU042218 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Meng Yue, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, last night gave a reception on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PRC.

The reception, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Krusty Popov, deputy minister of foreign trade; and representatives of cultural and business circles.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia led by Franz Cancellario D'Alena, dean of the diplomatic corps and Italy's ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present.

ONASSIS COMPANY BUYS TANKERS; 'KORABOIMPEX' OUTPUT LISTED

AU050856 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 5 (BTA)--Mrs Christina Onassis has bought the second 100,000-ton tanker made in Bulgaria.

This transaction diversified the export list of the Bulgarian "Koraboimpex" foreign trade enterprise, which so far included 25,000-and 38,000-ton bulk-cargo ships, 3,000-and 5,000-ton dry cargo ships, 6,500-ton tankers and 10,000-ton ships, river tugboats and push-boats.

Traditional clients of "Koraboimpex" are the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the PDR of Korea, China, Albania and Romania. In recent years Bulgaria began exports of ships for firms in Norway, Great Britain, Switzerland, Finland and Morocco. Trade contacts have been established also with some countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and now, a Greek flag too waved on a ship built in Bulgaria.

The 100,000-ton tanker purchased by Mrs Onassis was built at the Varna ship-building works. The first Bulgarian 100,000-ton tanker was also built there and was launched in March of 1975.

The tanker meets the requirements of the Lloyds Register for 100A1 (oil tanker) LMC class. Its length is 244.5 m, width 39 m and deck height-22 m. The total tank capacity is 118,784 cubic m. The ship is serviced by 50 crew members and can sail with a speed of 15.5 knots in unrestricted sailing area and has a 90 day autonomy.

The main engine is diesel--"Sulzer" type of 23,200 hp capacity and 122 rpm. The high degree of autonomation of the ship corresponds to the LMC-UMC 24H class of Lloyd's Register.

The ship is one-screw. The engine-room and the deck house are located on the stern. The operation of the main engine and of the auxiliary mechanisms and systems is directed and controlled from a central panel which is mounted in a sound proof air-conditioned room. The tanker has a powerful anti-fire system and a modern fitting for filling the tanks with neutral gases for anti-explosion purposes.

Mrs Christina Onassis' lawyers, through whose mediation the deal was made, have declared unofficially that the tanker will not transport crude oil but petrol.

BRIEFS

SHIP COMMISSIONING--"In the presence of Todor Stoichev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, a new ship produced by the "Georgi Dimitrov" shipyard in Varna was commissioned. It is a 38,000 tons freighter named after Adalbert Antonov. The ship will soon sail on its first trip to the United States. This is the 121st vessel constructed by the "Georgi Dimitrov" shipyard for the Bulgarian maritime fleet. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU]

CARTER BACKS DOWN ON SOVIET FORCES IN CUBA

AU050955 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "Backing Out of the Mud"]

[Excerpt] The statement made by President James Carter on the problem of the presence of Soviet forces in Cuba on U.S. television was intended to show the actual official Washington position. As could be expected, the statement sounded like an attempt to back out of the mud in which the U.S. Government had found itself through its own fault. In harmony with F. Castro's declaration, Carter had to acknowledge that the presence of Soviet soldiers in Cuba had been known from the very beginning and that they do not represent any "direct danger," as was proclaimed by the congressmen who are close to the military-industrial complex.

Thus the bubble has burst, and observers are pointing out the contemptible practices of certain Washington circles not only with regard to the USSR and the world, but also toward their own American public.

The inconsistency that is to typical of Carter's speeches appeared in this one as well. On the one hand,he realistically stressed that "the main threat for the whole world, for the United States and the Soviet Union is nuclear war"; but in the same breath he announced plans for escalating the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean. In the southernmost corner of the United States, in the Key West base in Florida, the Pentagon will set up a new military command for the Caribbean; the number of American soldiers at Guantanamo base will be increased; and military maneuvers will be expanded in this area. Carter stated that the United States would enhance the observation of Cuba, thus making it obvious that the United States wants to renew the espionage flights over Cuba's sovereign territory to the full extent.

Thus the hostile campaign against Cuba and the Soviet Union has led to further militarization and to increased tension in this area. Washington has acknowledged the status quo that has existed these 17 years. But simultaneously it has published its plan for disrupting it. Washington has backed out, but it is still stuck in the mud.

CHNOUPEK HOSTS NEW YORK DINNER FOR UN OFFICIALS

LD041134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in the building of the permanent Czechoslovak mission at the United Nations last night. Present at the dinner were the heads of the delegations of the UN members and UN officials.

Meeting With More Delegates

LD041552 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here on Thursday with Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the 34th General Assembly session, A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, Percival J. Patterson, foreign minister of Jamaica, and Henri Simonet, Belgian foreign minister.

Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed with them ppssibilities of development of bilateral relations and informed them of the Czechoslovak draft declaration of [word indistinct] in greater detail. They also exchanged views [words indistinct] international topics, above all peaceful cooperation, detente, security, decolonisation, and other items on the agenda of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

HUSAK RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER

LD032224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle Col Gen Bugyn Dejid, minister of public security and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who is on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial conversation, they discussed some questions of mutual relations.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN ON ELECTION

LD022238 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak congratulated Heng Samrin on his being elected chairman and Yos Por on his being elected general secretary of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation Central Committee.

STROUGAL GREETS HUA GUOFENG ON PRC ANNIVERSARY

LD302228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Hua Guofeng, the Chinese premier, on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

INDRA-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS AUSTRIA

LD051035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, returned to Vienna this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Lower and Upper Austria.

"Czechoslovakia roughly has a 500-km common frontier with Austria; two federal provinces lie on its Austrian side, Upper and Lower Austria. And it is precisely these two provinces, bordering on our republic, that our parliamentary delegation visited during its 2-day tour, from which the deputies returned to the capital, Vienna, this afternoon.

"The Austrian hosts today showed our deputies at least a small part of the country admired by the whole world, a country which ranks among the European states with the most intensive tourist traffic. The morning's program included a visit to one of the gems of Austrian baroque architecture, the monastery in Melk. At lunchtime the delegation arrived in the little town of Duernstein, where the Municipal Council and the government of the Lower Austrian Federal Province prepared a truly fine welcome."

"Comrade Alois Indra thanked them for the kind welcome and reaffirmed our desire for good-neighborly relations with neutral Austria."

The delegation returned to Vienna in the afternoon. "Comrade Alois Indra, head of the Federal Government delegation, held a meeting at the Czechoslovak Embassy with Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. The friendly talk, in which stress was laid on intensifying relations between the two communist parties, was also attended by Comrade Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and chairman of the Slovak National Council."

Interview With Alois Indra

AU041415 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Interview by Vienna radio correspondent Harry (Sichrovsky) with Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; questions in German, answers in Czech, with simultaneous translation into German--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman Indra, what is the specific occasion for your delegation's visit and your presence in Vienna?

[Answer] As is already known, we are returning last year's visit to the CSSR by a delegation of the Austrian Nationalrat and Bundesrat. I think that there are no serious differences in political relations between our two states. Economic cooperation between our two countries, the extent of our mutual trade, is steadily increasing, even if on both sides we think that we have not yet exhausted all our possibilities. We would also have an interest in making direct industrial cooperation possible, and in cooperation between Austrian and CSSR firms, possibly also jointly with other foreign firms, in third markets. I think it is also important that the relations have now entered a stage where normal citizens, if I may put it that way, are getting into contact.

[Question] Do you not want to reply to the other questions? [as heard]

[Interruption by unidentified person in German] This we cannot do in 5 minutes. We would have to go on for 2 hours.

[Question] You know that our public criticizes the persecution and various measures against the Charter 77 people. Is there a possibility of a more liberal attitude in the future?

[Answer] This concerns only a small number of people, in this case only 10 persons. What is decisive, however, is how 15 million people live in the CSSR. I am the chairman of the Federal Assembly, that is to say of our federal parliament, and I am not the president of the supreme court. The courts in our country are an independent institution, offences by our citizens are sentenced according to the laws in force, and this will also apply to those 10 citizens who are the center of interest here. I want to say that they are not being persecuted because of their conviction, but because they have perpetrated some punishable offense or other under our valid laws.

[Question] You are also a member of many years' standing of the party leadership. You know that many West European parties hold different views on your state ideology; do you view Eurocommunism as a legitimate current of Marxism or not?

[Answer] This is a question that would rather have to be discussed among the communist parties themselves, that is to say between our communist party and, for example, the Italian or Spanish Communist Party.

Every communist party has complete independence in judging its strategy and party line. In this respect we do not interfere with the political strategy and tactics of the Italian or Spanish communists. But we think there are some principles that have to be respected in the spirit of the struggle for the working population. I think that in the ranks of the Italian Communist Party--without wanting to interfere here--the question of the so-called historical compromise is being discussed quite frankly and seriously. [end of interview]

[Vienna radio announcer Bruno Berger from the studio] That was an interview by Harry (Sichrovsky) with the chairman of the Prague Parliament, Alois Indra, in the course of which there were some difficulties, as we were able to hear. In the beginning Alois Indra only wanted to use the time available to report on his stay and his negotiations in Vienna. Only after an intervention did the guest from Prague also answer the other questions, despite the remark by the Vienna CSSR representative that such questions are in contradiction to good bilateral relations.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF CARPATHIAN-DUKLA COMPAIGN

Defense Minister on Preparedness

AU041440 Bratislave PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Vladimir Daubner report: "Dukla Sealed Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship With Blood; Let Us Learn From Our Soviet Comrades"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to Czechoslovak Army Day was held in Prague's Army Central House yesterday. Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, and Lt Gen A. Brabec, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], Main Political Administration, and their deputies met with editors of our mass and editors of foreign mass media. M. Nolo, central secretary of the Union of Czechoslovak journalists, also attended the conference.

The minister of national defense told the journalists about the results achieved by CSLA members in the past training year. He declared that the emphasis on the traditions of the Dukla fighters and on the firm Czechoslovak-Soviet combat friendship played an important role in achieving excellent results.

The Carpathian-Dukla operation, M. Dzur said, has become an event whose significance far exceeds the military framework. Therefore the annual commemoration is not only an internal celebration but also a holiday of all our working people.

The CPCZ Central Committee--on the basis of the experience gained during the Great Patriotic War and during post-war development--pays great attention to a systematic improvement of our people's army. It continues strengthening its political nucleus and insures that the army commanders' political, pedagogic and professional standard continues to rise. The minister further emphasized that in the past period our army's fighting capability increased, thanks, in particular, to the modernization of the combat equipment and the modernization of the command system. The maneuverability of troops has increased. M. Dzur paid special attention to the development of military science at military colleges.

In the discussion that followed the opening speech, M. Dzur spoke about the close cooperation between Czechoslovak formations and the detachments of the Central Group of Soviet Forces. Answering questions of the chief editor of SOVETSKIY SOLDAT, he explained that an exchange of Czechoslovak and Soviet detachments and joint training is becoming routine. This has been made possible by the new prerequisites created on the basis of the Soviet Army's wealth of experience, the minister of national defense said.

The principals were asked: Where does the CSLA draw the strength to master the demanding and educational tasks? Comrades Dzur, Brabec and other members of the ministry's collegium presented examples of the active influence of communists on the development of the intraparty, political and military life in the army. Without the examples of communists we would not have the successful results in the socialist competition, stimulated by the challenge of the "Jiri of Podebrad" motorized infantry formation. The newspapermen were informed that soldiers have already fulfilled more than 70 percent of all their pledges, and they will fulfill the rest within the deadlines. In conclusion, M. Dzur emphasized that the Czechoslovak Army is entering a new training year determined to still more deepen the combat mastery of its members. The Warsaw Pact countries and the entire socialist community can rely on the combat-readiness and preparedness of the CSLA members. Also in the forthcoming training year the objective will be--as hitherto--to learn from the Soviet Army, from its history and present, and to strengthen friendship and brotherhood with the armies of the fraternal countries. Communists and members of the Socialist Youth Union, officers, NCO's and enlisted men regard the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPCZ Central Committee concerning the sphere of military policy and the defense of the socialist fatherland as their task of honor.

Kempny, Colotka Address

LD032256 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Pass Operation and the "Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army" was held here on Wednesday, attended by a delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and the National Front, headed by Josef Kempny, member of the Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

He recalled the role played by the Soviet Armed Forces in World War II and the Soviet assistance to Czechoslovakia's liberation struggle, to the building of Czechoslovak Armed Forces, to the partisan movement, the Slovak National Uprising and the May 1945 uprising of the Czech people.

He also spoke of the historic victory of the Czechoslovak working people over reaction in February 1948, the general line of socialist construction adopted by the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the successes achieved on the road of socialist construction.

The achievements, the growing economic strength of the state and the deepening of the ideo-political unity created prerequisites for the Czechoslovak People's Army to develop into a modern socialist army, in which Leninist principles are being consistently applied, particularly after the defeat of the rightist-opportunist and revisionist forces in the late 1960's, Kempny said.

Josef Kempny said that Marxist-Leninist analyses of contemporary international development show that its determinant tendency is the persistent effort of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union to create a world without wars.

He spoke of the Soviet initiative in efforts to preserve world peace and to deepen the process of relaxation of international tension, and to expand economic, political and cultural cooperation between states with differing social systems.

He stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty SALT II, which created conditions for further disarmament negotiations and reduced the danger of the outbreak of a new world war. He pointed out that the peace offensive is taking place in a world divided along class lines, and that a fierce class struggle continues between socialism and imperialism.

The imperialists do not dare to mount direct military attacks, but want to reach military superiority in order to be able to undermine the pillars of world peace and at a suitable moment to resolve the historical confrontation between capitalism and socialism by means of the force of arms, Kempny said.

Kempny denounced the incessant war preparations of the imperialist powers, and their attempts at military intervention in several parts of the world, above all in the Near and Middle East. He also criticized the plans to create large task forces for interventions abroad.

The process of detente is being seriously threatened by the policy of the Chinese leaders who are trying, in the interest of their hegemonist aims, to create an anti-socialist bloc of reactionary forces of the whole imperialist camp, Kempny said, adding that in view of the existence of strong imperialist military blocs, preservation of peace requires real strength of the socialist countries, and maintenance of their defence potential.

It is the dialectics of world developments that it is not possible to protect peace without confronting the military strength of imperialism with the military strength of the socialist system.

"We condemn the voluntarist theory of the Chinese leadership about the contemporary inevitability of a world war, just as those disarmament theories which minimize the mortal danger of a thermonuclear war and demand to set an example in disarmament without regard to others. Our concern for world peace does not stem from weakness. We have our state sovereignty and national freedom guaranteed as never before in the past, in alliance with the countries of the socialist community and especially at the side of the Soviet Union", Kempny stressed.

He said that the efforts to secure reliable defence and security of the socialist community stem from the common internationalist interests of the Warsaw Treaty countries, and emphasized that defence of socialist achievements has exceeded the framework of one country and has become the internationalist concern of all socialist countries.

Only on the basis of common military-political efforts of the whole socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and its enormous military, economic and political potential, on the basis of internationalist unity, can socialist achievements be protected.

"We are proud that the Czechoslovak People's Army is a firm component of the Warsaw Treaty Alliance of armies and that it is ready to carry out to the full its class and internationalist role", Kempny said.

Bratislava--support for the peace initiatives aimed at averting the danger of an armed conflict was also expressed on Wednesday at a meeting marking the "Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army" by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

He appreciated the efforts to preserve and strengthen world peace, and said the Czechoslovak public vehemently condemns initiators and patrons of acts of aggression and intervention, and fully supports the Soviet proposal put forward at the current 34th session of the UN General Assembly, calling on the highest international organization to condemn the dangerous hegemonism in international relations.

"We condemn racism, colonialism and neocolonialism in all their forms, and stand for correct international relations, based on non-intervention and mutual respect, under conditions of peaceful and friendly international cooperation", Colotka said.

Leaders Celebrate Anniversary

LD050924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In Prague today Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, hosted a gala evening to mark the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day. The celebration was attended by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and by members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Josef Worcak and Jozef Lenart, and further representatives of party, governmental, representative, social and army bodies.

The evening was also attended by the Soviet military delegation led by Army General Semen Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense, by representatives of the command of Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact members, of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, by Soviet generals and officers, as well as by members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

HAMAN ADDRESSES REGIONAL PARTY MEETING ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD041202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An aktiv of the Central Bohemian Region of the CPCZ was held in Prague yesterday. Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the topical tasks in the fulfillment of the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He stressed the need to comprehensively fulfill this year's tasks and to create prerequisites for a successful start of the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

He also stressed the need to raise production efficiency, to achieve greater savings of raw materials and energy, and to increase the export capacity of industry--above all in engineering. Comrade Haman went on in detail with the questions of party work in industry, the building industry and other branches of the economy.

HOFFMANN CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS IN ECONOMY

AU021830 Prague PRACE in Czech 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 4, 5 AU

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 7th plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council in Prague on 27 September]

[Excerpts] The main battleground, which determines the overall development of our country, is the economy. There is no doubt that our economy and society as a whole have been developing successfully in the past 10 years, which can be proved by citing convincing data and facts. However, we cannot deny that the results achieved in the last 2 or 3 years do not quite correspond to our original plans and that it is particularly the most important area--qualitative indexes--where we fail to achieve the set goals.

It suffices to recall that in the 1976-78 period we failed to create national income to the tune of tens of billions of korunas, more than half of it only because the consumption of materials and energy did not develop according to plan. It must also be added that the results we are achieving, and which do not correspond to the planned tasks in a number of respects, have cost us more efforts, means and time than envisaged by plan.

Where are our present problems and how do they manifest themselves? Above all, we are not fulfilling a considerable part of our investment plans within the set deadlines, which are not short, nor in the planned quality, the planned costs and the planned parameters of production or output; the demand for capital investment per unit of new production is substantially higher in our country than in the world; we allow modern technology, which had to be paid for early in hard currency or our exports, to be left lying about for months without use, exposed frequently to the vagaries of nature and bad weather and thus to depreciation and to the forfeiture of the term of guarantee, instead of seeing to a quick return of expended funds and not making full use of basic assets, into which we invested enormous means; we are slower than the world around us in making use of scientific-technical development; we are not insuring a smooth and continuous supply of plants with electricity; at a number of workplaces we use, on the average, only 75-80 percent of working hours and in industry as a whole 90 percent while, at the same time, there is a considerable percentage of overtime work; the existing level and further growth of labor productivity is strikingly lower than in other industrially advanced countries; consumption of materials is substantially higher and, on the other hand, the quality of a whole range of products--and, as a result, the actual per-kilogram price of exports--substantially lower than achieved by foreign producers.

We are also grappling with other shortcomings. There are yet more tasks which we are not fulfilling within the planned deadlines; the administration and thus a superfluous apparatus are growing; we are encountering many abuses such as bribery, corruption, theft, lack of discipline, slovenly work and an indifferent attitude to socialist property.

This list makes it clear why we have so many difficulties, why the impact of external objective influences are so strongly manifested. At the same time, however, this list indicates the ways out and the paths to solving our problems and to eliminating the obstables to a further dynamic development of the CSSR national economy, paths which we must take if we want to prevent the consequences of the external influences from falling on the shoulders of the working people.

In that context we must mention yet another serious shortcoming. We are still not succeeding--and it is a matter concerning the trade unions--in consistently pushing through the principle of remuneration according to merit, a principle that is inseparable from socialism but is being violated too frequently. There is either no difference at all or only a negligible difference between the wages of the best and most dedicated employees, on the one hand, and the weakest employees, on the other, which does not apply to workers but to the technical and administrative categories as well, which is a very grave shortcoming.

There are many employees who are receiving pay without delivering adequate work.

We must push through an irreconcilable enforcement of sanctions against manpower fluctuations, slovenly work, abuses and lack of discipline and demand inexorably the fulfillment of work duties. Everyone, at each place, must be aware of his responsibility and account for it. Let us admit that there are great weaknesses in our work. The revolutionary trade union movement fully supports the experiment in the selected economic production units. We consider it correct to introduce, after its verification and completion, the perfected system in the national economy as a whole.

A great deal has been said here about the necessity to improve the standard of management and to increase demands on the whole axis of management, in which there are considerable shortcomings, shortcomings that prevent our results from being substantially better, despite the current weaknesses of the plan and the problems of the management system. I would like to make a few remarks about that.

There is not and cannot be any doubt that the overall impact of the external influences on our economy, stemming from the current situation of raw materials on the world market and from the development and the critical phenomena in the economies of the capitalist countries, would certainly be different had the level of management of the socialist national economy been higher. It would be easier for us to cope with those problems and we would surely master them more successfully than has been the case. That fact must be borne in mind also because it plays an important role from the viewpoint of further development.

We are convinced that the improvement of the quality of the system of management of the national economy and of the development plans of the national economy, which is being prepared and which is absolutely inevitable, will substantially and positively influence managerial activity at all levels. The preparation, discussion and adoption of that proposal will require a certain period of time because it must be solidly elaborated and because all changes and their consequences must be carefully considered. That means that the positive results of the changes and the improvement of the basic tools concerning the management and development of economy will manifest themselves in the future only. However, our society cannot afford to wait until then with its hands folded in its lap. We must not lose a single day but make use of all the possibilities that are within reach, that are available even now. That is why it is necessary to improve immediately and without delay the standard of management and of the work of the entire range of management and thus to achieve better results in the shortest possible time. That is necessary because only by means of active management at all levels is it possible to overcome both the consequences of the increasingly negative impact of external influences and the present weaknesses of the system of management and of the plan.

It is also necessary to overcome bureaucratic concepts of Management, which proceed from the view that it is enough to adopt resolutions and--if they are not being fulfilled--to repeat them again and again. Even the continuous reiteration of resolutions will not change words into deeds, into concrete results. Let us cite a single example, the fact that it took 9 months for the resolution of the Presidium of the CSSR Government on the results of the control of economic efficiency of noninvestment imports to get to the enterprises via the individual levels of management. For another two months nothing happened there. That shows how much we lack work organization, control of goal fulfillment and calling to responsibility those who are not fulfilling their tasks.

We must admit that trade union organizations, individual organs and functionaries can and must improve their work, that we can and must do substantially more than heretofore. Naturally, there are also shortcomings in our work, critical exactingness is not manifested sufficiently in trade union activity. A great deal has been said, in the past and today, on ways of improving. However, as far as the criticism of the standard of management of the Czechoslovak economy is concerned, it must be said that no one, no organization--including the trade unions--can replace and assume the tasks of the state and economic managerial sphere. We cannot and will not, therefore, carry out self-criticism for shortcomings in the managerial sphere.

That is linked with other questions, with the relationship of state and economic organs to the trade unions, to their proposals and viewpoints. We can no longer be silent when we receive--as is mostly the case--no answer at all to our proposals and suggestions or an absolutely formalistic answer. That is why we ask the state and economic functionaries who it concerns to realize that the attitude to the suggestions of the organs of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is, essentially, the attitude to the suggestions of workers and other working people. To implement the experiences, suggestions and criticism of the working people is not only the right but the task and obligation of trade unions in the socialist society.

We will fully support all executives who fulfill their task in a responsible, consistent and courageous manner. Together with them we will also deal with the solution of unavoidable, so-called unpopular measures; will take an uncompromising stand against those who violate production, technological wage and working discipline, against slovenly and poor quality work, against nonutilization of working hours and various forms of speculation and scheming. At the same time, we will increase pressure on those who proceed in a hesitant and indecisive manner. We will openly criticize all those who hamper our development, do not try hard or are not capable of fulfilling their duties.

Comrades, we cannot for a moment lose sight of the task to reduce production demands on material and energy consumption; we must make better use of raw materials, fuels and electricity. The decisive possibilities for reducing the consumption of materials and energy lie in the structure of production, in the design of machinery and installations, in the innovation of products, in comprehensive socialist rationalization, in reducing the high share of scrap metal during processing. Investigations have revealed that the share of metal that becomes scrap-metal shortly after melting and casting is 22-24 percent. The fact that in engineering, which processes some 75 percent of all metal consumed in the CSSR, scrap amounts to 20 percent of consumption is particularly grave.

Let us also ponder the fact that in 1977 rejects accounted for more than one-half percent of all materials consumed in production. In 1977 losses caused by rejects amounted to Kcs2.5 billion, which was 7.6 percent more than in 1976. In the last few years the share of rejects has been growing twice as quickly as production growth.

Comrades, I would also like to address the question of increasing the quality of goods produced by Czechoslovak industry.

Our people, designers and workers, are capable of producing machinery, installations and consumer goods of high quality and top world level. However, the share of poor or outright bad quality products, of unsalable articles and rejects is growing. In 1978 the state testing office classified only 20.4 percent of all products as belonging to the top quality class. The share of technologically advanced products dropped from 8 percent in 1976 to 5.1 percent in 1978. Both the expenditures for settling claims and the losses caused by faulty products are growing in industry. In 1978 alone those two items represented more than Kcs2 billion.

The fact that in many cases the per kilogram prices of Czechoslovak exports reach only 40-70 percent of the prices of comparable products of advanced capitalist countries indicates how much we are losing and what we could achieve if we succeeded in raising the per kilogram prices of our exports by a mere 10 percent, by increasing the products' quality and utility value.

We must not reconcile ourselves to the fact that there are always new industrial goods, among them those produced from domestic resources, which are not on the market in sufficient quantity. That applies to construction materials, to some textiles such as children's wear and hosiery, to good quality color television sets, bicycles, do-it-yourself equipment, some types of china and glassware and certain electric appliances. It applies also to other products of everyday use. That fact is absolutely unnecessary and can hardly be explained, especially in those cases when we have the necessary materials and production capacities. It quite understandably evokes the dissatisfaction of the working people. That is an important political question and must be assessed as such by the functionaries of those plants that are, or could be, insuring production.

We are turning to all trade union organs, to the functionaires, basic organizations and all members of the trade unions with an appeal to realize the gravity of the present tasks and to be aware of our great responsibility and--at the same time--of our possibilities in insuring the further development of the economy and of society as a whole.

We are confronted with a great test of maturity and the capability of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Let us not forget even for a moment that the revolutionary character of the present period lies, above all, in the solution to present economic problems, that the revolutionary character of the CSSR trade union movement will be tested and documented by its share in the successful development of the national economy, by its share in the fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program.

PRESS WRITES ON EXECUTIVES' DUTIES, DEFICIENCIES

AU042056 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 October 1979 and Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 October 1979 both devote their editorials to the problems of the Czechoslovak economy resulting from poor management.

The Bratislava PRAVDA editorial, entitled "In a Principled and Creative Manner," opens by saying: "Whenever there is a discussion of the present state of the Czechoslovak national economy, of the situation in the economy, attention usually focuses on the activity of the employees of the economic-technical and managerial spheres, and on the executive sphere. That is understandable and natural. Those comrades take a significant part in the overall positive trend of economic development and, likewise, they have their share in its present problems and difficulties." The editorial then extensively quotes the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee session of November 1974, which called the low quality of management "the main cause" of the shortcomings of the Czechoslovak economy and criticized various deficiencies in the executives' work. It then compares that criticism with the situation today. It notes that the "clear and just words addressed to some of the executives 5 years ago were valid at that time and are just as valid today because little has changed for the better."

The editorial then ponders measures that must be taken to eliminate "subjective causes stemming from shortcomings in managerial, planning and organizing work" from the Czechoslovak economy. It says: "What can be done? First of all it is necessary to demand from all executives and managers in a principled, Leninist way a unity of words and deeds and observe the principles that the decisive criterion for evaluating them are the concrete results they and their collectives achieve and that the higher the office someone holds, the greater the demand must be on him and the greater his responsibility."

The article then notes Gustav Husak's statement at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session that: "We do not want to abandon the principle of the stability of cadres but neither is it possible to evade and unnecessarily delay unavoidable changes" and concludes by saying "the time has come when it is no longer enough to say that the battle for a further upsurge of our economy must and will be waged, above all, in the management sphere. What is needed is a concrete, creative solution."

The Prague RUDE PRAVO editorial of 2 October entitled, "Everyday Minute Work," which deals with the need of good quality work by everyone in the production process, denies--among other things--that a campaign against executives is underway in the Czechoslovak media: "Some comrades are oversensitive to each word of criticism and see it as an attack against their own person. That is not correct. The increasing pressure to improve the level of planning and management, which is in the spirit of the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress, increases the need for exactingness and responsibility, especially among executives. That evokes in some of them a feeling that they are being wronged or they even have the impression that some sort of a 'frontal' attack is being waged against them in particular. That is not true, however. The criticism is not being addressed to executives or other ranking employees as such. It is aimed at the weak spots--and such spots also exist in the management sphere.

"If the party is waging a battle for overcoming shortcomings, if we are pointing to and pillorying slovenly work, nonobservance of working hours, manpower fluctuation and other abuses, then those who work honestly, devotedly and in good quality need not apply this criticism to themselves. Why should they? They have no reason to take it personally and to create around themselves the atmosphere: Look, we are being attacked."

In addition to the editorial devoted to management Bratislava PRAVDA of 3 October also carries an article on the moral obligations of communist executives. It is a 3,100-word reprint of Moscow PRAVDA editors N. Kozhanov's and L. Tayrov's interview with G. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, which Moscow PRAVDA carried on 1 August 1979. An editorial note attached to the article, which is carried on page 3 in the column "party life; the communist's moral duty," explains the reprint of the article by saying that "the problems it raises are also pressing and topical for us, in our country."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV VISIT

SED Officials at Welcoming

LD041634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0950 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A USSR party-government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Berlin on Thursday on an official friendship visit on the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The delegation was invited by the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by other members of the party-state leadership. Those present with Erich Honecker to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation included the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde; the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Prof Dr Erich Correns; the deputy chairman of the State Council, Manfred Gerlach; Ernst Goldenbaum, Gerald Goetting and Heinrich Homann.

Award to Brezhnev

LD041650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was awarded the title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic" and the "Karl Marx Order" in Berlin this afternoon. The presentation was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council at the State Council building on Marx-Engels Square in Berlin.

Economic Cooperation Accord

LD051100 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A 10-year program for economic specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was signed this morning. At the large festive hall of Niederschoenhausen Castle the chairmen of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission, Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Tikhonov, Gosplan chairman, signed this significant document. The signing ceremony was attended by the party and state leadership of the GDR and the USSR party and state delegation, visiting the GDR on the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

After exchanging the documents, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, exchanged congratulations on this fresh step on the road toward all-round cooperation.

Following the signing ceremony, Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of the October Revolution to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conferred on him on his 65th birthday. He received the high distinction in recognition of his great contribution to promoting all-round cooperation and friendship between the two countries. In his address Willi Stoph said that he considered this high distinction as a recognition of all that SED had accomplished in the GDR in consolidating the fraternal ties with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet coverage of the visit of a Soviet state and party delegation, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the GDR, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ADN REPORTS ROSTOCK VISIT OF USSR, POLISH NAVAL VESSELS

LD041402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rostock--A 21-gun salute on Thursday welcomed vessels of the USSR Red Banner Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy on their visit on the GDR's 30th anniversary.

The Soviet unit, consisting of the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya and two destroyers, is commanded by Adm Vladimir Sidorov, head of the Baltic Fleet. The Polish unit, consisting of the training ship Gryf and two landing craft, is commanded by the head of the Polish Navy, Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn. The crews were welcomed by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defense and head of the People's Navy.

During their 5-day visit, the Soviet and Polish sailors will acquaint themselves with the town of Rostock and take part in visits to enterprises, friendship meetings, brotherhood-in-arms meetings and cultural events.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES AT ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES NOTED

AU041152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Guests From All Over the World Are Coming to the 30th GDR Anniversary: Party-Government Delegations From Socialist Countries and Numerous Other State Delegations and Politicians Will Attend"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, party and government delegations from the socialist fraternal countries as well as state delegations and politicians from all over the world will participate at the festive events in Berlin on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

The Yugoslav guests are headed by Sergej Kraigher member of the SFRY Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party deputy premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs is expected from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo, deputy premier and defense minister.

A delegation under the leadership of Prof Mahmud Suma, member of the Politburo of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and minister for college reform, is coming from the Republic of Afghanistan. The delegation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia is being led by Fisseha Desta, deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. A delegation which is being led by Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Politburo of the Democratic Party of Guinea and foreign minister, is coming from the Republic of Guinea. The Republic of Guinea Bissau is sending its representatives under the leadership of Constantino Teixeira, member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party and the country's minister of the interior. The DPRY delegation is being led by Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. The delegation from the Republic of the Cape Verde is headed by Commander Alvaro Tavares, member of the Supreme Combat Council of the African Independence Party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde and national political commissar of the country's armed forces. Mario Machungo, member of the Political Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee and minister of agriculture, heads the delegation of guests from the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

The African National Congress of South Africa is sending a delegation with Secretary General Alfred Nzo at the head.

ARRIVAL OF AFGHAN DELEGATION REPORTED

LD050706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2345 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A party-government delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Prof Mahmud Suma, Politburo member of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and minister of higher education, arrived on Thursday night in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Dr Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

JAROWINSKY WELCOMES VISITING LAO VICE PREMIER

LD041314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A party-government delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived on Thursday to take part in the festivities on the 30th anniversary. It is led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs. The guests were cordially welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041154 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Reception at the PRC Embassy"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Chen Tung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR gave a reception on Monday [1 October].

Attending were: Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuff industry; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; as well as other representatives of state and social institutions. Chiefs of deplomatic missions accredited in the GDR also were guests at the reception.

HONECKER GREETS 'FRATERNAL' GUATEMALAN LABOR PARTY

AU040956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, to the Central Committee of the Guatamalan Labor Party, on the 30th anniversary of the party--date not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Guatamalan Labor Party, Guatemala:

Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Guatemalan Labor Party.

As the revolutionary vanguard of the Guatemalan workers class, your party stands in the foremost front of the strugile against fascist arbitrariness and imperialist exploitation of your country; for democracy, national independence and social progress.

The SED Central Committee wishes you, dear comrades, further successes in rallying all the democratic and patriotically-minded forces of Guatemala as well as in consolidating your party's ranks.

With Communist Greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary.

FIRST TRADE AGREEMENT INITIALED WITH THAILAND

LD050205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok--The first trade agreement between the GDR and Thailand was initialed in Bangkok on Thursday. The initials were appended by (Withaya Wejjajeva), director general at the Thai Foreign Ministry, and Dr Oswald Kasper, director general at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The two sides regard the negotiations and talks as an expression of the joint intention of developing stable and friendly relations.

ARMY MEMBERS RECEIVE HONORS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU041010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "High Awards for Army Members: Festive Event at Defense Ministry"]

[Summary] "On Monday [1 October] At the national Defense Ministry, members of the National People's Army [NVA] border troops and civil defense members were awarded and promoted at a festive event held to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The awards and promotions were in recognition of the work of these individuals in developing the socialist society and in protecting the German worker-peasant state. "On the order of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA's main staff, presented the awards.

"Among others, Lt Gen Hans Wiesner and Maj Gens Alfred Leisner and Joachim Richter were honored with the patriotic Order of Merit; the Scharnhorst Order was awarded to retired Lt Gen Siegfried Weiss and retired Maj Gen Georg Reymann.

"The honorary title 'Meritorious NVA Member' was awarded to Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy national defense minister, and to Lt Gen Hellmut Arnold. Among others, Lt Gen Hans-Rudolf Gestewitz and Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews were awarded the combat order 'for merits on behalf of the people and the fatherland.'"

DEFENSE MINISTER HANDS OUT CIVIL DEFENSE BANNERS

AU042216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Berlin 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Awarding of Civil Defense Banners"]

[Text] On the eve of the republican jubilee Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, has for the first time awarded civil defense flags, in appreciation of the merits of many years and the exemplary results by civil defense forces in socialist competition. Those awarded include salvage and maintenance, rescue, medical and special formations which have achieved particularly fine results in training at exercises and in action. Lt Gen Fritz Peter, chief of the GDR civil defense and civil defense deputy chief handed over the banners to the collectives at festive roll calls.

FURTHER ANNIVERSARY AWARDS TO GDR FIRMS REPORTED

AU031402 [Editorial report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 28 and 29-30 September carry reports on further enterprises which have been awarded honor banners for their exemplary achievements on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 28 September on page 3 carries a 500-word report of a meeting with workers of the Mansfeld Bernard Koenen mine in Niederroeblingen during which Werner Felfe, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership in Halle, presented the Honor Banner. The same edition on page 4 carries a 500-word report of the handing over of the Honor Banner by Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, to the Annaberg-Buchholz trimmings and yarn combine.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 29-30 September on page 5 carries a 500-word report on the presentation of the Honor Banner to the Neugersdorf textile works by Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy Council of Ministers chairman.

MAGYAR NEMZET COMMENTS ON CARTER'S CUBAN SPEECH

LD031150 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI)--It is as though following Jimmy Carter's Tuesday speech the pseudo-crisis over Cuba were dissolving, establishes a commentary carried Wednesday by Budapest daily "MAGYAR NEMZET".

The paper goes on to say: "Carter preserved his composure and this was lauded Tuesday the world over. But did his arguments drive home his own quarters? It is not 2,000-3,000 Soviet soldiers that are endangering the USA's security, but the peril lies in the fact that the joint Soviet-U.S. desire to maintain peace, to prevent a nuclear war--as manifest in SALT II--may be frustrated. This is what the President of the United States tried to tell his perturbed nation. Now one may reproach Carter that in the past days he too contributed to working up people's spirits when he termed the Cuban status quo--that is, the long-time presence of the Soviet training brigade--as 'unacceptable'. Now the rightists and the rival party's self-named candidates with eye on the White House seat are demanding explanation on his 'resignation' to the facts and his 'reversal' from undertaking the real crisis, and this by all means is a fairly disconcerting symptom," writes the commentator and observes that this gloating would still not be proper, because "every side is [a] winner if [a] confrontation is avoided as much as every side is a loser if detente is forsaken. It appeared from Carter's expressions that Moscow too tried to 'settle' the affair in this spirit, by promising to maintain the military status quo in Cuba.

"Now it is Washington that is hurrying to change the balance of forces in the Caribbean. It is as if through this Carter would like to pacify the American groups which have been excited since the Nicaraguan change and the Panamanian concession--and which of course are blaspheming Cuba. He perhaps also sought to assure the USA's highly perturbed clients in the region. It would be unwise to oversimplify the 'new Cuban crisis' which has not ended yet, but it is amply obvious that the dramatization has facilitated the American administration's demonstration of strength planned since the ouster of Somoza (?or maybe earlier) in Central America." And perhaps this is intended also at the Persian Gulf rather far from Florida....

The "MAGYAR NEMZET" commentary goes on to point out that the machinations within the Senate are compelling Carter to get accepted his attractive thesis of "bargaining from the position of force" even by those who think force too little and negotiation too much. Carter is being compelled that while struggling for SALT II, he should fight every battle according to the rules of game set forth by the opponents of the treaty who want to hold SALT II indefinitely as hostage to push the President towards a new policy of force and to blackmail Moscow.

"We must act wisely--said Carter in concluding his speech, and obviously he felt that this is what he was doing with his decision Tuesday morning. This, however, will be demonstrated only by time. Today all that we can establish--basically with satisfaction--is that the American President acted wisely when he stood on the side of SALT II, though one suspects that he erroneously got to marshy soil when he felt the need for parading force. Carter is right that those should not be allowed to have their way who derive pleasure from cold-war confrontation. But blackmailers were never shaken by bargaining with them. Confrontation should be undertaken against hostage-keepers," concludes the commentary in the Budapest daily.

APRO RECEIVES POLISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL

LD041102 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI)--Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, Wednesday received Marian Chruszczewski, charge d'affaires and interim of the Polish Embassy in Budapest, who presented a copy of the appeal addressed by Polish society to the world's peoples and parliaments on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

PUJA MEETS WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

LD041216 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 3, (MTI)--MTI reports from New York: In New York on Wednesday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and discussed with him questions relating to their countries' relations and to topics figuring on the session's agenda. Lajos Nagy, member of the Hungarian delegation, Wednesday contributed to the debate over the elimination of racial discrimination conducted in the U.N. General Assembly's 3rd committee for social, humanitarian and cultural affairs. He claimed that the Hungarian Government took a definite stand against apartheid whose maintenance is broadly associated with the political, economic and military interests of the imperialist powers. Hungary regards as void the election farce of the South African and Rhodesian regimes and speaks out for a soonest possible granting of actual independence for Namibia and Zimbabwe. Hungary's Government and public deeply condemn the racist regimes for their barbarous attacks at neighbouring independent states, representing a grave menace to peace and security on the African Continent, said Lajos Nagy.

NEW FORMS OF ASSOCIATIONS SANCTIONED

LD011120 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--Two new forms of associations were sanctioned by the Hungarian Government at its last session, which provide new scopes for the joint work of interested companies in research, development, manufacturing and sales. The research-development-production cooperation as well as the research-development-production company are new forms of joint work with broader vista and more freedom for "R and D" work as well as for the introduction into practice of research achievements as the companies and institutes involved share both risks and profits. One of the major economic tasks of Hungarian industry is to bring competitive, well-selling products to the world market. In order to meet this objective it is necessary for the research, manufacturing and foreign trade companies involved in the development of each research theme to cooperate more efficiently and for the processes of "R and D", manufacturing and sales to be more firmly connected than at present. Initiatives in this direction have been made during the past years. An association, formed for the development of the semi-conductor technology by four research institutes and the manufacturing one Tungsram United Incandescent Lamp and Electric Co. LTD, has been successful in starting the Hungarian micro-electronics industry. Similar associations operate in various forms with the cooperation of the machine-tool industries, companies researching, developing and manufacturing the digital control technology and of the Technoimpex Hungarian machine industries foreign trade co. The results of this cooperation have already appeared on the world market. The mutual development associations of the agricultural research institutes and farms can also be called successful.

Not long ago the interested parties of research, development and manufacturing of computer engineering joined forces to resolve the tasks of the industry in the sixth 5-Year Plan period.

These are useful cooperations, as can be seen but until now the proper legal form of establishing them was missing. Even if there was legal regulation, it tended to restrict the possibilities of initiatives. They did not contain, among other things, provisions for the settlement of finances emerging from such cooperations, neither did they provide guidance concerning risks. It was not always possible to reconcile the national and company interests within the limits of the traditional two-way research contracts and the general association agreements between the companies and the research institutions as well as the personal interests of the researchers.

The Hungarian Board of Technical Development conducted an extensive examination, the results of which have justified the assumption that unity in the processes of research-development-manufacturing-sales can be achieved only with the improvement of the legal frames. The relative governmental regulation will be effective as of January 1 1980.

PAPERS REPORT PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL WORK

Harvesting, Sowing

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Warm, dry September weather is promoting the harvest of fall crops. Development of the vegetation is 1-2 weeks further advanced than last year. This shows up in the rate of harvesting.

The southern parts of the country have harvested 15 percent of the corn. Although farms elsewhere have gegun cutting early-ripening corn, the leaves of this plant are still a vivid green in the western and northern parts of the country.

Harvesting of sunflower continues to progress well. There are indications of higher yields over a larger area than last year. There is only slight evidence of disc rot to date. By the end of the week, nearly 80 percent of the sunflower and 40 percent of the potatoes will have been harvested.

Harvesting of horticultural crops--vegetables, grapes, fruits--is also progressing at a satisfactory pace. So far, half the apples have been picked. The sugar content of the grapes and must is already higher than it was weeks later last year. Although the warm, dry weather favors harvesting in general, it makes the picking of sugar beets and the preparation of seed beds for winter grains more difficult. The sowing of rape has been completed; the sowing of winter barley and rye is beginning. There is no shortage of seed, most of which has already been delivered to the farms.

Additional Reportage

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Sep 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] In Fejer County 90 percent of the 22,000 hectares of corn has been gathered in. In Csongrad County 10 percent of a total of 80,000 hectares of corn has been harvested as have two-third of the oil crops. The sowing of rye and winter barley has begun in these parts of the Szeged District which have sandy soil. Unfortunately, rape which was sown earlier is emerging unevenly because of lack of rain.

Borsod County has finished sowing rye and winter barley and is now preparing to sow winter wheat, with 5,000 hectares already sown to this crop.

BRIEFS

CZECH MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham, Karel Polak, minister of construction of the Czech Socialist Republic, arrived in Budapest on Monday [1 October]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

PARTY WORKER DELEGATION'S RETURN--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Antal Kovacs, member and head of a department of the Central Committee, visited Poland 25-28 September. The delegation, which studied experiences of the party direction and supervision of the economy, was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The delegation returned to Budapest on Friday [28 September]. The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Ferenc Ratkai, deputy head of a Central Committee department, that visited Poland between 24 and 28 September at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, returned home from Warsaw on Friday. The delegation was received by Bogdan Gawronski, head of a department of the PZPR central committee. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

BUDAPEST PARTY DELEGATION'S RETURN--The delegation of the Budapest Party Committee led by Budapest Party Committee Secretary Laszlo Bozso that has spent a week in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Party Committee returned from the Soviet Capital on Friday [28 September]. To welcome the delegation, Valeriy Musat , envoy-counselor of the Soviet Union's Budapest embassy, was at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

MARKOJA-LED DELEGATION'S RETURN--The Hungarian judicial delegation led by Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja that has paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova returned home on Saturday [29 September]. Dr Imre Markoja was received by Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Secretary Petur Dyulgerov and State Council member Yaroslav Radev. Those welcoming the delegation at Ferihegy Airport included Vasil Baev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Peter Fulop, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Kingdom of Norway. Peter Fulop will proceed to his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, led by its Deputy President Veikko Helle, arrived in Budapest yesterday [1 October]. Istvan Petrovszki, deputy head of a Central Committee department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS 27 SEPTEMBER

AU021500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text of speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek at the 28 September UN General Assembly session in New York]

[Text] The important and at times dramatic events of the past year have not halted the continuation of trends toward insuring lasting world peace, social progress and toward providing for dignified living conditions for man. That is why Poland and all states which cherish the cause of peace can be satisfied and can hope for further progress in solving the key problems of the present time. This session of the United Nations can and should crucially contribute to that.

However, the results of the international events in the past year are not unequivocally positive. Tension has been maintained in individual regions, wars have continued and the world has experienced new armed conflicts. Those conflicts have resulted from the stubborn refusal to grant nations their legitimate rights, from the policy of aggression as witnessed in the Middle East and southern Africa and from hegemonistic aspirations of the great Asian power in the Far East. It has not been possible to effectively curb the arms race. The upsets in the global economic situation, especially in the area of energy and raw materials, as well as the use of protectionism and other barriers vis-a-vis the development of international trade, have created justifiable concern among many nations of the world.

United Nations and Problems of the Present Time

For the United Nations all that again poses difficult and responsible tasks, above all the task of solving all disputed problems and developing international cooperation, which is the elementary condition for preserving and consolidating world peace. I stress this issue as a representative of a nation that 40 years ago was the first to oppose with arms the Hitlerite aggression launched by the Third Reich. In that unequal struggle the Polish people gave proof of their great heroism and selflessness. The overwhelming superiority of the enemy crushed our cities, divisions and armies. However, the Polish people never gave in, despite their inferior power. In the nationwide resistance movement on all fronts of World War II our people made their important contribution to the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. They suffered enormous losses in that war: 6 million killed and murdered and over 40 percent of the national wealth destroyed or stolen. We still vividly remember those sufferings and the tragic experiences of the past war, which took the toll of over 50 million lives throughout the world.

Drawing the correct conclusions from that tragic experience, People's Poland has consistently done its best in the past 35 years to promote the peaceful development of Europe and the world and to intensify understanding and mutual respect and friendship among nations in line with the honorable aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which is an organization at whose birth Poland was present. Those lofty aims are included in the Polish people's message to the nations and parliaments of the world, which was adopted on 1 September 1979. Our leader Edward Gierek recalled those aims and said on that occasion: "Peace is the supreme and the most sacred right of every man and of all nations. Peace is the right to live. It is the most important conclusion mankind should draw from the experience of the last war and from all history."

It was in that spirit that Poland submitted to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly the draft declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. The declaration met with universal support. [paragraph continues]

I wish to stress with satisfaction that in the year since the General Assembly adopted that declaration it has met with a keen response among extensive sections of the international community, including young people, to whom it was especially addressed. The ideas of the declaration have been adopted by numerous specialized agencies, in particular by UNESCO and government and nongovernment organizations. On this occasion I wish to warmly thank all the delegations that supported our initiative. I would also like to state that the Polish Government is preparing a specific program for implementing that declaration in Poland. We will submit the program to the United Nations at a proper time.

Bearing these ideas in mind, the Polish people are now solemnly celebrating the Korczak year, which is on the list of the UNESCO international calendar of anniversaries. The year is dedicated to the memory of Korczak, that great thinker, moralist, educator and writer, who devoted and sacrificed all his life for the cause of children and youth.

On the initiative of Edward Gierek, a Janusz Korczak institute will be built in Warsaw to propagate the ideas for which Korczak sacrificed his life and to serve the welfare of children and the cause of peace.

It is our wish that that institute and the recently established Korczak international association gain the approval and support of the international community consistent with their humanist values.

Pope John Paul II--who on the site of the former concentration camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau spoke in defense of man's right to live in peace and said that responsibility for war is born not only by those who unleash it, but also by those who fail to do all they could to prevent it--spoke during his pilgrimage to Poland of the horrors of war, which deserve the utmost condemnation, and of the senselessness of war.

Mr Chairman, as cooperation among the great powers that made the decisive contribution to the annihilation of fascism was necessary for the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition during World War II, so now we need cooperation among the powers obliged, in line with the UN Charter, to insure international peace and security. Other states are also required to actively cooperate in that regard.

The Need To Halt the Arms Race

The principles and ideals that dictated the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace have dictated Poland's active policy in favor of disarmament. That is because we believe that ending the arms race is one of the tasks whose implementation is of basic importance for world peace. The danger of the arms race lies in the fact that the race is spreading to more and more states, that it is acquiring the character of a technological race, that it involves more and more people and swallows more and more resources and that, in consequence, it undermines, instead of increases, international security.

Preventing a further quantitative and qualitative arms race is becoming an imperative of increasing urgency. The great powers and other states with considerable military and economic potential bear special responsibility.

Inspired by a sense of responsibility for international peace, as always, Poland is trying to contribute to disarmament negotiations, submitting its own and allied constructive initiatives. The November 1978 declaration of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Political Committee presents such an important platform for practical disarmament measures.

We are pleased that there are now many platforms for disarmament negotiations, in which a large group of states are participating and in some of which crucial progress has been achieved. [paragraph continues]

That prompts the belief that halting the arms race is a feasible task. It is at that point that specific reductions in armed forces and armaments should begin. What we must have is the good will, trust and cooperation of all participants in the negotiations as well as strict observance of the principle of equal security for all states.

That principle is now more than ever becoming one of the basic principles of not only disarmament negotiations, but of the development of interstate relations as well. That is why it should find the necessary reflection in those UN documents that map out the basic lines of UN activity in the area of consolidating peace, international security and disarmament.

Great Importance of SALT II

The observance of the principle of equal security made possible the signing of the Soviet-American accord on limiting strategic offensive weapons. We regard that accord as a political event of importance for world peace and detente policy and as an advantageous point of departure for continuing negotiations aimed at further limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and at eliminating them in the long run. The SALT II accord is an encouraging example in the search for feasible solutions, based on compromise, to other disarmament problems and disputed political problems. Poland welcomed and praised the accord itself as well as the Vienna meeting between L. Brezhnev and J. Carter and hopes that the accord will soon be implemented. That will help begin negotiations on SALT III and, we hope, will provide beneficial incentives for other disarmament negotiations.

It is natural that Poland, which is situated in a sensitive area of central Europe, is particularly interested in regional measures. Together with our allies last May we submitted a number of specific proposals, including in particular the proposal on convening a political conference of all European states, the United States and Canada on lowering the threshold of military confrontation in Europe. We are pleased to state that those proposals have met with an extensive and positive response in many countries of Western Europe.

At a time when nations are waiting for further progress in restrictions on armaments and hope in that connection for a more effective solution of problems of economic and social development, it is especially important for states to avoid all measures which would help increase military tension and intensify the arms race and thereby negatively influence the chances of achieving disarmament accords. Above all, that means avoiding the development and introduction of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons, particularly the neutron bomb.

The consolidation of the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons also acquires special significance within the context of reports showing that some states want to obtain nuclear weapons and intend to create suitable production and technological potentials. We believe that the time before the second conference to review the nonproliferation treaty should be used to further strengthen the system of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and, at the same time, to develop extensive international cooperation in the area of peacefully using nuclear energy. We believe that working out an accord--in keeping with Soviet proposals--to guarantee the security of the states that possess no nuclear weapons would be of great importance both for strengthening the system of nonproliferation and for the more general efforts to consolidate world peace. We also are decidedly in favor of creating atom-free zones and zones of peace in various areas of the world, which is a cause to which we have devoted and are devoting much attention. It goes without saying that the process of detente must be supplemented by progress in the area of military detente if it is to be a lasting process, one that continuously deepens and leads to increased trust among states. The means of building trust--means broadly conceived and exceeding the traditional terms of their meaning--should play an important role in that process.

The complete and genuine implementation of the bilateral and multilateral international accords that enrich international law is the basic means for building trust, which outstrips the military aspects of that process. That law should be fully reflected in the domestic legislation of the signatory states so that obligations stemming from international accords can be implemented in administrative practice.

We also want the decisions of the CSCE Final Act to be incorporated into the domestic legislation of the states that affixed their solemn signatures to the Final Act in Helsinki. We are convinced that that particular "act of peace" constitutes an important European platform for building trust, which should be more instrumental in limiting armaments and in speeding the conclusion of disarmament accords.

We have always attached great importance to the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Together with the USSR, the CSSR and the GDR, we have submitted a number of compromise proposals, the acceptance of which would help get the talks out of their present blind alley. We expect our Western partners to reply to them in the same constructive spirit.

I would like to point to the special significance of the draft declaration in international cooperation in favor of disarmament, which was submitted by our ally and neighbor, the CSSR. We are convinced that the adoption of such a declaration would help stimulate disarmament efforts and accelerate progress in the various areas of negotiations. We fully support the declaration.

Poland Is For Disarmament Conference

The good of international peace, concern to insure the future for coming generations and more effective efforts in tackling the global problems of economic and social development, including assistance for the poorest developing countries--all this advocates the complete intensification of the present means of disarmament negotiations, the opening of new platforms and the creation of a correct political climate to facilitate an accord. That is why Poland believes that conditions are becoming ripe for convening a world disarmament conference and for convening it at the earliest moment.

We are especially pleased that the process of detente has made further progress, especially in Europe, despite various attempts by cold war and reactionary forces. Poland is making its contribution to that positive development of the situation as attested to by the recent highest level visits and meetings with Western states, including those with France, the FRG and the Netherlands. It is our wish that the 1980 Madrid meeting provides new incentives for progress in detente policy in keeping with the CSCE Final Act and, especially, its declaration of principles. Preventing the threat of a new round of the arms race that may be triggered off by NATO plans for expanding and modernizing nuclear weapons and missiles in particular is an especially important task. Another important task is to make new efforts to intensify all-European economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. That concerns in particular the area of energy, the protection of the environment and transportation.

While particularly concerned to insure Europe's peaceful development, we have in mind the significance of positive changes for the entire world. As we know, peace and detente are indivisible and so positive changes should embrace all regions of the world and assume a lasting and irreversible character. We are convinced that peaceful Europe is able to make a worthy and constructive contribution to strengthening security and developing international cooperation. [paragraph continues]

That contribution will be all the greater the more effort we put into consolidating security in Europe and into deepening the trust between East and West. That is why the injunction of the time should be efforts to develop an effective security system in Europe based not on the balance of terror and not on opposing groups possessing extensive military-political structures, but on respect for political-territorial realities and on mutual trust and good-faith respect for mutual interests and intentions. A vision of such a Europe, which stresses the unity and not the division of the continent, should become--in our view and in the view of our allies--an action program for European states.

Support for Liberation Movements

Mr Chairman, as for the Asian problems, we wish to express here our warm affection for the Vietnamese people, who throughout their long struggles for national and social liberation have made an important contribution to the world process of decolonization and national affirmation.

We support the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], which, while repulsing aggression and opposing continuous external pressure, is tackling the great and difficult task of rebuilding a country ravaged by long, barbaric wars. The Vietnamese people deserve understanding, support and help in view of their heroism and sufferings.

The Polish people are particularly shocked by the enormity of the catastrophes and crimes inflicted on the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot regime. The tragedy of those people reminds us of our own recent experiences and of the mass extermination of the people by Hitlerite aggressors. That is why we regard the overthrow of Pol Pot's genocidal regime and the proclamation of the Kampuchean People's Republic as political facts of great significance. The universal recognition of those facts constitutes in our view the necessary favorable condition for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

It pains us that there is still no progress in the peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. The separatist accord has not advanced such a settlement, but has produced new tensions and difficulties. We take the view that all steps in that regard should in fact seek a comprehensive solution of that problem in accordance with requirements of security of all the sides concerned. In particular, it should make allowances for the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to their own independent state. That right and the recognition of the PLO as the only genuine representative of the Palestinian people are winning more and more support and recognition in the international arena.

We fully support the Zimbabwe and Namibian people's aspirations to genuine independence and their attitude of rejecting all attempts to offer them supposed solutions, which actually seek to prolong the domination of neocolonialism and racism. We condemn the apartheid of South Africa and its policy threatening the independence of African states. We support the activities of the OAU aimed at eliminating the remnants of imperialist and colonial rule and at liquidating apartheid and all forms of racism.

We were pleased to hear that the brutal dictatorship of Nicaragua had been overthrown. We greet the people of Nicaragua and wish them successes in their country's reconstruction and progressive development.

Fully sharing the concern over the instances of the policy of domination and hegemonism in the international arena, we express support for the proposal submitted the day before yesterday by the Soviet foreign minister that the agenda of this General Assembly session should include the item: "On the inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations." [paragraph continues]

The Polish delegation is convinced that the debate on that urgent problem and the adoption of a suitable resolution will constitute an important contribution to the struggle to eliminate the features that hinder the processes of detente and to strengthen peace on the basis of sovereign equality of all states.

As a socialist state, which is proud of its traditions in the struggles "for your freedom and ours," Poland has always sided and will side with the states and nations that still have to fight for freedom and independence, for the right to sovereign independent existence, for economic independence, for a legitimate and just place within the family of equal nations, for social justice, for human rights, for genuine respect for those rights and for their development. Faithful to those aims and ideals, in the past 26 years Poland has often sent out its political and military representatives to participate in peace missions in various parts of the world. I wish to stress with gratification that more and more states and political forces are introducing those noble aims into their programs as attested to, among other things, by the results of the recent nonalined summit in Havana. Poland welcomed those results with appreciation, seeing in them a reflection of the increasing constructive role of the nonalined movement.

Further Development of Economic Cooperation

Mr Chairman, the issue of the reconstruction of economic relations keenly interests all the states in the world, as attested to by the plenary debate of this session and by many meetings of other international organizations.

That is an important and urgent problem as attested to by the fact that all the world countries are having various difficulties of varying intensity in dealing with economic growth.

At the same time, it is also an extremely complicated problem, since it is necessary to eliminate the old, unjust principles of international economic relations, principles that hinder a large number of states attempting to make the necessary changes in their economic structures. We believe that under those conditions the reconstruction of economic relations and the elimination of current difficulties can be done above all through the comprehensive development of international economic cooperation based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, nondiscrimination and mutual advantage. We believe that research into long term economic trends in the development of the areas of the world can play an important role in that regard. That research can help combine the interests of all world areas--developed and developing--in harmonious cooperation. The Polish delegation will present a suitable draft resolution on that issue at this session.

Poland fully understands and favorably regards the developing countries' expectations connected with the new international economic order. For many decades we also were deprived of independence and our heritage suffered backwardness. Not so long ago we also had to rebuild our country from the awful World War II destruction. We also have great hopes for the implementation of the progressive principles of the new international economic order, which should help improve the global economic situation and serve the long term interests of all countries. Such an approach should be demonstrated by the international development strategy for the eighties. Poland is actively participating in working out that strategy.

More than ever before we need today a large measure of political imagination and good will for the solidary efforts of all states seeking to normalize the world's economic situation. Those solidary efforts should be sponsored by all states. To insure their effectiveness they must be based on the genuine evaluation of the contribution each state can and should make for the benefit of all in accordance with its industrial, scientific, technical and material potential. [paragraph continues]

It is natural that those who for centuries have drawn enormous benefits from the exploitation of other countries and from the unequal relations with them should make different contributions than those who not only have not exploited others but have themselves been economically exploited or whose achievements have been destroyed by wars, the biological and economic results of which are often felt by them to this very day.

Such an approach would help consolidate the principles of justice in international economic relations. As a member of the world economic system Poland cannot help feeling its defects, in particular its protectionism and other forms of discrimination, and the inflationary increase in world prices for the raw materials, fuels and finished products we need.

We are making intensive efforts to find ways and means of diminishing the negative features of the world market in bilateral and multilateral relations. Cooperation within CEMA is of crucial importance in that regard. Our efforts go hand in hand with our complete awareness that we are participating in worldwide efforts on the principles I have just mentioned.

Implementing the idea of partnership in development, Poland has recently adopted government programs for expanding cooperation with African, Asian and Latin American countries. In particular, we proclaim our readiness to continue and expand cooperation involving the employment of our experts in developing countries and the training of students and specialists in Poland. We fully support the principles and aims of the UN resolution 33/135 on increasing the role of the agencies specializing in training skilled cadres for developing countries. We are ready to cooperate in implementing those principles and aims.

We are promoting and expanding our economic relations with developing countries all the time. With many of them we have intensive, mutually advantageous trade relations and industrial cooperation. We have developed various new forms of cooperation such as joint enterprises, comprehensive scientific-technical cooperation and extended activities with regard to training cadres at various levels for employment in the national economy. As you know, shortages of cadres are a crucial obstacle to development, and many developing countries have to face such obstacles.

We know that most developing countries need external help side by side with the mobilization of their own resources, which are the foundation of their development. That particularly concerns the states with the lowest national incomes. Poland is making the necessary efforts in that direction in keeping with its potential and in line with its system of economic cooperation with foreign countries, in connection with which we attach much importance to scientific-technical cooperation. That is why we view so positively the aims mapped out by the UN Conference of Science and Technology for Development, which was held in Vienna. The need to search for effective new technological solutions, to conserve energy, to use the existing coal resources more rationally and to look for new alternative energy sources requires a free flow of scientific information and the pooling of the creative efforts of all states.

A harmonious economic development of the world is possible. We reject pessimistic and catastrophic visions of the world's future. Harmonious development makes it necessary to further promote international economic cooperation. In that connection we believe that in Europe it is also possible to intensify economic cooperation and to use to an even greater extent that important instrument--the EEC.

The experience of many countries, particularly developing countries, shows that correct economic development depends on social factors. That is why the Polish delegation believes, in line with the resolution submitted by it, that more attention should be paid to properly taking into account social problems when preparing the third decade of development. [paragraph continues]

What is at stake here are the basic issues bearing on man's living standards and his dignity, issues such as the just distribution of the national income, the guarantee of the universal access to education and medical care, insuring equal rights for women and care for children.

Concern for the Good of the Family

The celebrations of the International Year of the Child, which were marked in Poland by the opening of the child health center in Warsaw--a symbolic monument to the child victims of World War II--should help accelerate the work on the Polish proposal for the international convention of children's rights.

We attach great importance to creating the very best conditions for the performance and development of the family, which is the basic cell of society. The establishment and activity of the Family Council attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic is an expression of our concern for the family.

What I have been able to say here and what others have been able to say here poses a simple conclusion: We have to live in a world that is full of difficult problems, but also full of hope and prospects. As every year, we have come here not only to sum up our difficult problems, but above all to try to solve these problems through joint efforts--to solve them in a just and constructive manner, with an eye on a better future from mankind.

I have allowed myself to begin this speech by recalling a sinister anniversary--the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. In ending my speech I wish to express my conviction that since that time the world has become a better and a safer place for one to live. Let us do our best to insure that this good evolution continues to proceed and intensify for the sake of peace, progress and prosperity of all nations. In this spirit the delegation of the Polish People's Republic intends to continue its activities at the present session.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON JABLOWSKI VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU040932 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Sep 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Communique" issued in Brussels on the 25-28 September official visit to Belgium by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and his wife paid an official visit to Belgium on 25-28 September 1979 at the invitation of His Royal Majesty Baudouin I, the kind of the Belgians.

During the visit the State Council chairman also had talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka, who accompanied the State Council chairman, was received by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

The meetings and talks held during the visit were attended on the Polish side by Minister of Finances Henryk Kisiel; Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski; head of the State Council Chancellery Edmund Boratynski; Jozef Czyrek, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Stanislaw Dlugosz, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy;

On the Belgian side by Willy Claes, vice prime minister and minister of economic affairs; Minister of Foreign Affairs Henri Simonet; Finance Minister Gaston Geens; and Rika Steyaert, secretary of state for Dutch community affairs.

The talks were also attended by Jerzy Feliksiak, Polish ambassador to Belgium and Marcel Houllez, Belgian ambassador to Poland.

The meetings and talks, which were marked by mutual understanding--a traditional distinctive feature of Polish-Belgian relations--took place in a friendly, frank and constructive atmosphere.

Henryk Jablonski placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Brussels. The chairman of the State Council and the king of the Belgians placed wreaths in the Polish section of the allied cemetery in Adegem, where the Polish soldiers who fell during the 1944 liberation battles for Belgium are buried.

During his stay in Belgium the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, accompanied by his wife and his entourage, visited Liege, Ghent and Brugges, aside from Brussels

During his stay in Belgium the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, accompanied by his wife and his entourage, met with a cordial reception on the part of the authorities and the people.

During the visit and talks the two sides exchanged views on the main current international problems, especially those concerning the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

They also made a thorough review of Polish-Belgian relations.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Polish-Belgian relations and reaffirmed their resolve to tighten their cooperation in the spirit of the declarations on friendship and cooperation signed by the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on 14 November 1972, the declaration on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium signed on 22 November 1973, and the solemn declaration of strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium.

Reviewing the international situation, the two sides reaffirmed their resolve to do everything possible to strengthen and intensify the process of detente in order to make it stable, lasting and universal. The sides stressed the fundamental importance of the CSCE Final Act for strengthening security and promoting cooperation in Europe. They confirm once more their determination to comprehensively implement that act. In that connection the two sides stressed the importance they attach to the Madrid meeting in October 1980 and expressed the hope that it would take a constructive course, insuring the achievement of positive results, which would effectively serve the cause of security in Europe and the world and the development of cooperation between states and nations. For that reason the sides want to make positive contributions to preparing that meeting, particularly through intensified bilateral consultations.

The two sides stressed that disarmament is the basic priority for mankind and that all nations should direct their efforts toward insuring that the process of detente is supplemented at the earliest possible moment with the necessary measures in the military areas.

The two sides recognized the need for a rapid and comprehensive implementation of the resolutions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and reaffirmed their wish to cooperate on this issue in international organizations.

The two sides expressed the wish that the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments and in associated equipment in central Europe be soon finalized in an accord, which would diminish the military confrontation in that important area of Europe.

The two sides also stressed the importance of the means with which to strengthen trust in Europe and will review all proposals for effective means to achieve this aim.

The two sides welcomed with pleasure the Soviet-American SALT II accord signed in Vienna last June. They express the hope that the accord will be implemented without delay and that this will initiate the next stage of talks on further limitations and reductions of strategic weapons.

The two sides regard the preliminary work of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva as encouraging. They will intensify cooperation with a view to working out balanced accords, which could be accepted by the entire international community. In that context the two sides regard an accord on banning chemical weapons and nuclear tests anywhere as a particularly urgent task.

The two sides stress their attachment to and absolute support for the UN Charter and for the United Nations and are convinced that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations guarantees peace, security and international cooperation.

The sides carried out an analysis of the CEMA-Common Market talks and expressed the hope that relations between those two organizations will soon be settled by an accord.

The two sides again stated that a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict must be based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's just rights, including the right to self-determination.

During an exchange of views on African problems the two sides condemned all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of the African states, which should solve existing problems in a peaceful way with respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The two sides condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa and declared themselves for the only just solution of the problem facing the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples--a solution involving the immediate application of these peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

The two sides made a very thorough review of Polish-Belgian bilateral relations.

The two sides stressed the great importance they attach to the continuation of their political dialog, especially at the summit level. The two sides noted with satisfaction the convergency of their views on the means by which peace can be strengthened and effective cooperation in Europe and the world can be developed.

Convinced of the importance of the development of their economic relations and of the expansion of industrial and technical cooperation, the two sides agreed that it is necessary to inject new incentives into programs for implementing long-term accords providing for intensification and expansion of the economic and industrial cooperation between Poland and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union.

The two sides reviewed the trade between Poland and the union in the past few months and confirmed their resolve to continue efforts toward further developing and diversifying their economic relations and mutually advantageous cooperation, taking advantage of the complementary character of their economies in many areas.

For that reason the two sides signed an accord on expanding economic, industrial and technical cooperation between small and medium enterprises and a protocol on intensifying industrial cooperation in third markets.

The two sides stressed the stimulating role of the mixed committee in the development of Polish-Belgian industrial and economic cooperation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the start of the talks with a view to signing various accords on legal assistance. They expressed the wish that the talks be successfully concluded in the immediate future.

The two sides consider that the development of cooperation in the area of culture, science, education, health, information and tourism has been favorable. They deem it proper to expand and strengthen cooperation in those areas.

The two sides stated that they possess a complete range of instruments to insure regular mutual consultations on current issues in the interest of peace and friendly cooperation. Poland and Belgium intend to continue to develop their relations, which are exemplary for relations between states with different systems.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES VISITING CANADIAN MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

LD042154 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz received today Canadian Minister of Transport Donald Mazankowski who is now staying in Poland.

Some issues of Polish-Canadian economic relations with special attention paid to cooperation between the two countries in the domain of transport and air industry were discussed during the meeting. Also problems connected with the agreement providing the delivery of Canadian grain to Poland were dealt with.

Report on Agricultural Cooperation

LD050550 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--Donald Mazankowski, Canadian minister of transport acting also as president of the Canadian Wheat Council, stayed in Poland from October 1st-4th. He held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and at the ministries of transport and agriculture. He also visited the transport equipment factories "Wsk" in Rzeszow and Mielec paying special attention to the production of helicopters and planes to be used in agriculture. On that occasion the Canadian guest had talks with the representatives of air industry in Poland, which resulted in the signing of a Polish-Canadian agreement on the mutual accepting of flight certificate..

A many-year credit grain agreement providing delivery of 1.5 million tons of grain annually to Poland in the years 1980-82 was signed on October 4th. The agreement was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olzsewski and Donald Mazankowski.

JAROSZEWICZ HOLDS TALKS WITH BANK OF AMERICA OFFICIALS

LD050547 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received President and Chairman of the Executive Board of Bank of America Alden W. Clausen and vice-presidents of the Bank of America Mont McMillen and William Young.

The talks concentrated on questions of economic cooperation between Poland and the United States as well as financial cooperation with U.S. banks, including Bank of America. Cooperation with that bank was assessed positively and favourable prospects of its further development were emphasized at the meeting.

PAPER NOTES SIMILARITY OF POLISH PEACE PROPOSAL WITH POPE'S SPEECH

LD050956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Press review on Pope John Paul II's UN speech]

[Text] Pope John Paul II has recently appeared at the United Nations. The New York DAILY NEWS called his speech "a message of peace." Special correspondent of ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that the UN circles emphasize the fact the the pope, who comes from Poland, raised the matter of educating (?communities) in peace right at the time when Poland has introduced a constructive proposal of educating communities in peace in the international arena. The ideas on peace and international detente pronounced by Pope John Paul II at the United Nations are in tune with the constructive peaceful policy conducted by our community, the correspondent writes.

CYPRIOT PARTY OFFICIALS RECEIVE KUROWSKI-LED DELEGATION

LD041012 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, 3 Oct, PAP--A delegation of the PUWP CC, headed by member of the PUWP CC Secretariat Zdzislaw Kurowski, today was received by secretary general of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People, AKEL, Ezekias Papaionnou and held talks at the party Central Committee headquarters. The two sides informed one another about the two nations' problems and discussed possibilities of further development of cooperation and exchange between the two parties.

Zdzislaw Kurowski paid a courtesy visit to the acting president of the Republic of Cyprus, Speaker of the nation's parliament, Alekos Michaelides and met with chairman of the Cypriot-Polish Friendship Society [name indistinct]

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES ELECTRIC POWER, RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

LD050542 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--The Council of State discussed the initiative of the government pointing to the urgent need of accelerating the pace of development of electric and heat energy by means of the concentration of the production and building potential being now at the disposal of various ministries. The government's initiative points also to the urgent need to make the minister of power industry and nuclear energy responsible for construction, use and repairs of electric and energy networks, power and heat stations and the production of basic equipment for power industry. Recognizing the initiative to be right the Council of State passed a decree changing respective bills on the posts of the minister of power industry and nuclear energy and of the minister of heavy machines industry.

Diplomatic relations between Poland and Nicaragua have been elevated to the status of embassies. The Council of State appointed Jozef Klasa ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Nicaragua. Since March 15th of 1976 Jozef Klasa has been holding the post of extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary minister of the Polish People's Republic to that country.

GIEREK ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF MILITIA, SECURITY SERVICE

LD050725 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the militia and security service, PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek met officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and particularly merited functionaries of the militia, security service, commanders of the Frontier Guards and Firebrigades. The meeting was attended by a member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

Taking the floor Edward Gierek said that the law-enforcement bodies were appropriately implementing the guidelines of the party. In effect harmful and undesirable phenomena were being limited. We are particularly glad about the lasting downward trend in crime, especially such grave crimes as murder, injuries, fights and assault, robbery. Considerable improvement is noted in the road and fire safety.

An improvement of preventive actions was of considerable significance in the ammelioration of public security. Particularly significant was the tightening of links between the militia and security organs, attorneys' offices with the society and their better cooperation with people's councils as well as organs of the state and economic administration. An ever greater role in the maintenance of order is being played by the 400,000 strong volunteer reserves of the militia and commissions of individual prevention operating from 1977 at the committees of citizens' self governments, which supervise and grant indispensible social and upbringing assistance to 60,000 families.

A particularly important task facing the Ministry of Internal Affairs, stressed Edward Gierek, is the counteraction against illegal actions jeopardizing the unity of our nation. We see the main line in the consolidation of political and ideological work. But we are not giving up indispensible legal protection of the interests of the society and Poland's socio-political system against the workings of anti-Polish and anti-socialist centres.

YUGOSLAV PAPER ON 'DIFFICULT' ENERGY SITUATION IN POLAND

AU042020 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Ilija Marinkovic report]

[Summary] Warsaw--"The world energy crisis and the disastrous consequences of the cold wave last winter, when the entire Polish economy was paralyzed as a result of the electric power shortage, have compelled the PZPR leadership to introduce strict measures for savings in all spheres of economic and public life as early as at the beginning of fall. The ministries and economic organizations have received broadly formulated party directives within the complex program of economical consumption of liquid fuels and oil in the 1980-85 period and, according to projections, also in the period to 1995."

Although coal is still the main energy raw material in Poland, the rate of increase in oil consumption is not lagging behind other countries which have no major coal deposits. "Unfortunately, Poland itself produces only 350,000 tons, but consumes more than 16 million tons of oil annually. One-half of that quantity of oil is processed into fuels and fully 70 percent of the fuels are consumed in road transport." It is planned to reduce the consumption of motor fuels by 20 percent in the next 15 years by reorienting the automobile industry to the type of motor vehicles which will use only six liters of gasoline per 100 kilometers, instead of the present 10 liters per 100 kilometers. Diesel motor vehicles will be used in freight transport and electric trains, streetcars and trolleybuses will be given priority in passenger transport. It is further planned that by 1995 only five percent of all oil will be transported by tanker trucks whereas 50 percent will be carried by railways and 45 percent by oil pipelines.

"Despite all those savings measures, Polish authorities are aware of the fact that oil imports will still continue to seriously burden the country's foreign trade balance for a long time to come. Today Poland satisfies four-fifths of its demand for oil by imports from the Soviet Union but its balance with the USSR has been negative for a long time and it must 'continue to correct' it by exporting to the USSR certain goods which are already in short supply on the domestic market. In addition to that, Soviet oil is becoming increasingly more expensive because its price is determined according to the 5-year averages of world prices."

Although Poland occupies fourth place in the world in its production of hard coal, it has not yet sufficiently developed the capacities of its thermoelectric powerplants and thus "frequent interruptions in the electric power supply cause irretrievable damages to industry and the entire economy." It is anticipated that this fall and winter the shortage of electric power might reach as much as 2,500 megawatts. "This year for the first time there was a shortage of electric power even in summer. In the last 8 months there have been only 70 days in which no interruptions occurred in the electric power supply to individual major consumers."

According to experts, the solutions for "this difficult situation" must be sought not only in an accelerated construction of new electric power generating capacities but also in new energy sources. It is expected that by 1990 the nuclear power plants will produce about 5,000 and by 2000 about 23,000 megawatts. At the same time brown coal will be used to produce 40 percent of the country's electric power whereas "hard coal, the reserves of which are virtually inexhaustible, will be increasingly used in chemical processing; today Polish scientists, in collaboration with West German and U.S. laboratories, are intensively engaged in that task." It is claimed that oil will be increasingly more replaced by coal as the raw material for the production of fuels and synthetic materials. Until those plans materialize, "The Poles must learn to save and use economically fuel and energy. Just as in all of Europe, winter is awaited with anxiety here.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN STUDY DELEGATION'S VISIT--A study delegation of the Belgian Senate Committee for Employment, Labor and Social Security is visiting Poland to study social policy and the socioeconomic development of the country. The delegation, which was received by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa on 1 October, will visit Gdansk, Krakow and the site of the Oswiecim concentration camp. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

ANDREI MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS

AU041120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0056 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 4/10/1979--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview in Paris with Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affiars of France. The talk focused on the steady strengthening of the Romanian-French relations in the political, economic and commercial field, of developing the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in the sphere of international relations.

NICULESCU MEETS WITH FINANCE MINISTERS AT BELGRADE IMF MEETING

AU041905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 4/10/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, attending the IMF-IBRD annual session in Belgrade, met R.M. Muldoon, prime minister and minister of finance of New Zealand, president of the current session.

The Romanian representative also had interviews with Sadiq al-Ayyubi, Syrian minister of finance; 'Alı Ardalan, minister of economy and finance of Iran; G.W. Miller, secretary of the treasury of the U.S.; Hon Sui Sen, minister of finance of the Republic of Singapore; and J.C. Crostie, minister of finance of Canada; Ivans Andriessen, minister of finance of the Netherlands; and Hubert O. Jack, minister of energy and natural resources of Guyana. During the talks, they approached questions related to the development of the economic and financial-banking (?cooperation between) the respective countries exchanged views on current aspects of the international monetary situation and on other questions of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU040905 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday received the credentials of Sergio Alexandre Ayres Cabral, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to Bucharest. In the speeches exchanged on this occasion, the Romanian head of state and the Portuguese ambassador reviewed the upward course of Romanian-Portuguese relations of cooperation and pointed out the favorable opportunities for intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU OPENS ECONOMIC EXHIBITIONS IN BUCHAREST

AU041135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/10/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated this morning two important economic-commercial exhibitions arranged in Bucharest. The fourth exhibition of the achievements of the national economy--"Eren" and the third international technical exhibition "Technoexpo."

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian officials visited the Pavilions of the two exhibitions.

The Romanian head of state discussed on the occasion with representatives of manufacturing units about the actions that are being undertaken for the further growth of the efficiency of each and every branch, for the manufacture of modern products corresponding to the latest achievements in world science and technology.

Eren '79, the most important economic event in Romania, is a synthesis of the great achievements scored in the 35 years that have elapsed since the country's liberation. On an about 50,000 square metre area displayed are tens of thousands of exhibits illustrating the activity carried on by over 1,000 manufacturing enterprises, research and designing institutes, enterprises of foreign trade. Present are all the branches of the national economy, particularly the basic branches--machinebuilding, metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical industries, wood-working and material building industries, the consumer goods industry. The machinebuilding industry, for instance, displays over 1,800 exhibits, of which more than three-fifths are new and modernized products.

Concomitantly with Eren '79 the Technoexpo '79 is also taking place. It is an international confrontation of a technical character. Taking place under the sign of the general importance given to the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges, to the amplification of economic cooperation, this exhibition gathers over 350 manufacturing and exporting companies from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Yugoslavia and Romania.

The two exhibitions are scheduled to run until October 13.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROGRAM WITH FINLAND--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/9/1979--The programme of exchanges in the field of culture and science was signed in Bucharest on September 28 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Finland for the 1960-1980 period. The document stipulates the development of the bilateral relations in science, education, art and culture, as also of the exchanges between research institutes, youth and public organizations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

ZAIREAN AIDE-MEMOIRE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/9/1979--An aide-memoire concerning measures of further developing the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire was signed in Bucharest on 27 September, by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and by Kiakwana Kia Kiziki, state commissioner of the economy, industry and commerce of Zaire. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU]

POLITIKA REVIEWS CARTER SPEECH ON 'CUBAN INCIDENT'

AU041754 [Editorial report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 October carries on page 5 a 1,150-word report from New York by J. Gustincic on the 1 October address to the nation by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Reviewing the speech, which was, "as expected, devoted to the Cuban incident," Gustincic points out that "no other postwar U.S. president has ever tried with such perseverance to combine two--at least at first glance--opposite elements as Jimmy Carter did in his 25-minute televised address to the nation last night." In the last few days Carter has received assurances from Leonid Brezhnev that in Cuba there is nothing but a center for military training and that nothing threatening U.S. security will ever exist there. But Gustincic reports Carter "does not rely exclusively on those assurances, even though he obviously sees in them an argument in favor of his call that the episode must not be exaggerated," and therefore orders a number of economic and military measures to protect U.S. interests and peace in the Caribbean. At the same time Carter "passionately argued to prove the absurdity of any kind of linking of the general interests of the United States and the Soviet Union, that is, the ratification of the SALT II agreement, with the present incident." Gustincic comments that "Carter obviously satisfies himself with some kind of a complex 'combined' way which is intended to show the United States as strong and resolute and at the same time leave the road to agreements with Moscow open." According to Gustincic, someone at the White House said: 'The President wanted to act resolutely without sabre rattling.'"

Noting the economic and military measures announced by Carter, Gustincic says that "the listing of so many and, in principle, such far-reaching measures might seem to some to be precisely that exaggeration which the President himself opposes," that is, it might appear to be "using a sledgehammer to kill a fly" as the President himself does not see in the Soviet brigagde or even in other elements of the Soviet presence in Cuba any direct threat to U.S. security. Even though the President himself warns against introducing politics into the SALT II debate, "these measures should be criticized by pointing out that the White House itself is resorting to political maneuvers, that is, that it is further increasing the tension of a tense episode for political reasons, in order to present itself as resolute," Gustincic says and adds that "the U.S. political scene is sensitive now." The critics of SALT II will certainly criticize Carter for his stand in relation to this Cuban incident.

"The President has obviously found himself in an unfavorable situation as he was unable to obtain a spectacular concession from the Soviet Union and consequently made the best move that he considered possible: He confirmed American strength. And he pointed out that he considers the Soviet Union 'responsible' not only for what is happening in Cuba but also for what Cuba is doing in the world." Gustincic reports.

CPSU MARXISM-LENINISM DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU041330 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 3 October--A delegation of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee headed by Academician A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the institute, is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY.

Yesterday the delegation held talks with Bosko Siljegovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for the History of the LCY and member of the LCY Central Committee, and with the commission's members Djordje Momcilovic, Slavoljub Cvetkovic and Milovan Bosic.

After dinner, the talks continued at the Commission for the History of the League of Communists of Serbia of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia with Milija Radovanovic, president of the commission and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and with commission members Dr Milisav Obradovic and Dr Vikentije Djordjevic. Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, also participated in the talks.

Further cooperation in the fields of science and research work on the LCY and the CPSU histories as well as cooperation in the field of completing the original archive materials on the work of the two parties and the exchange of experience in work were discussed during the meeting.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH USSR ISSUED

LD270639 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 26 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are interested in the further development and [word indistinct] deepening of bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides agree that it would be useful to expand the volume of mutually beneficial economic cooperation in the 1981-1985 period to the level of 20 to 21 billion dollars. This assessment is contained in the protocol of the 17th session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The protocol was signed today by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President Gojko Ubiparip and Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov.

The mixed committee session established that in the first eight months of this year Yugoslav and Soviet enterprises contracted imports from the Soviet Union to the value of 1.6 billion dollars, and exports from Yugoslavia to the value of 1.4 billion dollars. At the same time, 800-million-dollar exports and [figure indistinct] million dollar imports have been realized.

The committee stablished that the interested work organizations in the two countries continue the implementation of the 1972 agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the building and reconstruction of industrial and other projects in Yugoslavia. The agreement foresees 750 million dollars in equipment deliveries, and the contracts concluded so far total about 660 million dollars.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS TO NONALINED NATIONS AT UN

LD050855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations--Foreign affairs ministers and heads of delegation of nonalined countries met in the seat of the world organization today to discuss the coordination of their activities at the current session of the General Assembly in light of the conclusions of the sixth summit of the nonalined. The meeting is chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the current session of the assembly, took part in the general debate which started at the first plenum today. The federal secretary made the following speech:

Mr. Chairman, allow me first to express my satisfaction at your chairmanship of this plenary meeting of the nonalined countries. We have met here to establish our priorities and to agree on the implementation of those conclusions of the sixth summit which concern the agenda of this session of the General Assembly.

Great attention has so far been paid in the general debate to the role played by nonalined policy in international relations. A large number of nonalined countries have stressed the significance of the consistent adherence to the original principles and goals of nonalinement, clearly reaffirmed in the documents of the sixth summit. In this way we have strengthened the foundations on which we can continue to build our solidarity and unity successfully.

A fact of exceptional importance is that numerous countries which are not members of our movement have also stressed that nonalinement makes a considerable contribution to international stability and peace.

All this proves in an impressive manner that nonalinement is an independent, nonbloc factor in international relations, which serves as a firm mainstay for the peoples in the struggle for independence and free national development.

Our movement is constantly being joined by new members. Also, the circle of observers and guests is growing. Our movement contains countries with different social systems and political philosophies. In nonalinement they find a unique platform on which to manifest their independence and take in international life on an equal footing. This has always been a mark of our movement.

Bearing this in mind we were particularly alarmed by the fact that a country has left our movement. I am referring to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, one of the founder countries of our movement. I should like to mention that already in Havana Burma explained the reasons for its action. Now it has confirmed its decision in the General Assembly. In Havana we remained deaf to the Burmese warning and did nothing. I wish to stress that the Yugoslav delegation does not consider that leaving the movement, regardless of the reasons concerned, represents the right road. This is a serious matter, all the more so as Burma is a country which consistently pursues an independent and nonalined policy.

It is only through the strict devotion to the original principles, through strengthening democratic relations in the movement and building the broadest consensus and through mutual respect that we can eliminate the causes of similar events taking place again. We consider that the Coordination Bureau should get in touch with the Burmese Government and point out to it the need to stay in the movement.

Allow me now to say a few words about some of the priority questions on the agenda of the General Assembly. In doing this, it goes without saying, we are proceeding from the attitudes adopted in Havana by the heads of state or government.

The recent events in various parts of the world again confirm the importance of the respect for and defense of the independence of countries against all acts and all kinds of foreign interference and intervention. Because of this we attach the greatest importance to the view of the sixth summit that the General Assembly should as soon as possible adopt a new declaration on the impermissibility of foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

In view of the fact that extensive preparatory work has already been done, it would be a good thing, and it is possible to come out at this session with substantive proposals to this effect.

In connection with the Middle East and the Palestine question, it is essential for us here that at this session we should again extend broad support to the just Arab cause and to the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. We can best do this by reaffirming the well-known principles and decisions of the nonalined movement, of the just and all-embracing settlement of this crisis and by rejecting everything that prevents or hinders their implementation. I think that for this reason it is necessary to reemphasize that separate roads and treaties do not lead to a real and lasting solution. We must with the greatest resolve condemn Israel's repeated acts of aggression against neighboring Arab countries and the continuing usurpation of Arab land. The constant aggression against Lebanon confirms this in a most obvious manner.

Up until now, the general debate at the assembly has demonstrated the continued strengthening of the PLO's international position, which confirms the growth of the general realization in the world that without the participation of the PLO--as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--in all talks, and without a resolution of the Palestinian problem, there cannot be a real solution to the Middle East crisis. Our full involvement is essential in order to bring this to an end.

Our solidarity and our full support for the struggle of countries, peoples and liberation movements in southern Africa for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid remains one of the undisputed priorities of our work and at this session. We must be involved to the greatest extend in insuring that the General Assembly resolutely censures all acts of aggression and terrorism perpetrated by the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury against the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and against the front-line states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. At the same time, we must call for the consistent implementation of the measures of solidarity and aid adopted hitherto. It will also be necessary to adopt new suitable decisions in order that we might contribute to the greatest extent to the successful political and armed struggle of these peoples. This means concrete support for the Patriotic Front, SWAPO and the liberation movements in South Africa.

In the consistent implementation of the UN decision on Cyprus we see the best way for a peaceful resolution of the Cyprus crisis, for the maintenance of the independence and nonalinement of Cyprus and for a peaceful and harmonious life and progress for the two Cypriot communities. We must give our constant and active support to this.

We also need to call for the consistent implementation of decisions by the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movement on the Western Sahara, bearing in mind the principle of the inalienable right to self-determination.

We emphasize the need for the General Assembly to affirm the principles of nonalinement, by means of which we find the only way for the peaceful political resolution of the serious crisis in Southeast Asia. We are deeply convinced that only this way can stable peace, security and independence for all the countries of this region be realized. This presumes the rejection of any foreign interference and intervention.

Our priorities in the sphere of disarmament are very definite. They relate above all to the implementation of the action program of the 10th UN General Assembly special session, as well as to the preparations for and working out of a concept for the next General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is due to be held in 1982.

As regards economic questions, we consider that they must continue to occupy a focal position in efforts by the United Nations. It is essential that we now give the greatest support to the conclusions of the recent ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and to the priorities set out in the declaration adopted by them.

Finally, I should like to emphasize that the sixth conference of nonalined countries adopted important decisions on the further development of democratic relations in the movement. We attribute the greatest significance to the transformation of these decisions into practice. There will be a chance to implement them consistently in the work of the plenums of nonalined countries, as well as in the work of the Coordination Bureau.

We are bearing in mind particularly the need for us to reach a consensus by means of constructive and democratic dialog. Finally, I should like to stress that we consider such a consensus an essential means in the process of adopting decisions in the movement. It can best serve the consolidation of our solidarity and unity, as well as the further strengthening of the role of the policy of nonalinement.

VRHOVEC MEETS PAKISTANI, THAI, OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD041308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] UN--Josip Vrhovec, Federal secretary for foreign affairs, met here today with Agha Shahi, Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, who is leading Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly session. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on events in the world and particularly in the nonalined movement, and on the need to continue the struggle for futher reaffirmation of the authentic principles of nonalinement.

The activities of the nonalined at the present session of the General Assembly were also discussed during a meeting between the federal secretary and Rithauddeen, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs. The situation in Southeast Asia was also discussed. This topic dominated the conversation conducted between Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Uppadit Packhariyangkun, Thai foreign minister.

The topic of discussion between Josip Vrhovec and Victor Saude Maria, commissioner of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau was the activities of the nonalined. On this occasion bilateral relations were also discussed and it was concluded that they should be further developed. The Guinea-Bissau diplomatic head expressed his satisfaction with the "energetic work of Yugoslav workers involved in a number of industrial and construction projects in Guinea-Bissau."

Bilateral relations were also the subject of discussion during the meeting between Vrhovec and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and also during the meeting between the head of the Yugoslav delegation and De Freitas Cruz, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs. In the talks between Vrhovec and the Portuguese diplomatic head, questions of European cooperation were touched upon. The meeting between Vrhovec and Diallo [as received], Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, was primarily devoted to topics relating to the current UNGA session.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHINESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Skopje Railway Factory Visit

LD040710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways, headed by Wang Feng, deputy director of the General Administration for Industry, arrived in Skopje today. The Chinese economic representatives visited the "Tito" metallurgical works, where they acquainted themselves with this collective's production technological processes.

The visitors from China showed particular interest in the production of railway braking equipment. During their talks with the representatives of the works, the conclusion was reached that real possibilities exist for the expansion of cooperation in the field of the rail industry. The members of the Chinese delegation positively assessed the technological process used in the production of brakes for wagons and locomotives, which are one of the main products of the "Tito" metallurgical works in Skopje. The desire was expressed for discussions in the coming period on the possibility of delivering these brakes to the Chinese railways.

The members of the delegation also visited the new Skopje railway junction with its new transport center.

The Chinese representatives are visiting the Macedonian capital at the invitation of the "Tito" metallurgical works in Skopje.

Nis Factory Tours

AU041937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Text] The Chinese economic delegation led by Wang Feng, assistant director for general affairs of the PRC Ministry of Railways, which is currently visiting our country at the invitation of the Committee for Energy and Industry attached to the Federal Executive Council, visited the electronic and machine building industry of Nis yesterday. The Chinese delegation, visiting the producers of rolling stock in Yugoslavia which displayed achievements in thechnology in that field at an exhibition in Beijing in April this year, showed interest in the Nis machine building industry in railroad freightcar production and in the possibilities of business cooperation with this largest composite organization in the Nis region.

IKONIC RECEIVES GREEK ECONOMICS MINISTER

LD040701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek minister of economic coordination and planning, and had a long and cordial conversation with him.

They discussed a number of topical questions from the field of current bilateral economic cooperation and exchanged views of cooperation prospects after Greece's entry into the EEC. Readiness was expressed on both sides to develop cooperation still further and to promote it on long-term and stable foundations in keeping with the two neighboring friendly countries' possibilities and interests. In this connection stress was placed on the significance attached by both sides to the forthcoming session of the permanent Yugoslav-Greek Ministerial Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The meeting was also attended by Greek Ambassador to the SFRY Dhimitrios Iraklidhis.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 79 P 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 1 October TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of Guinea's independence, it is with great satisfaction that I send to you, dear friend, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and wishes for the further prosperity of the friendly Guinean people and for your personal happiness.

"I remember with satisfaction our recent meetings in Belgrade and Havana, which have confirmed the traditional Yugoslav-Guinean friendship and gave a new impetus to the development of comprehensive cooperation between our two nonalined countries. I believe that these relations will continue to develop also in the future, something that is in our mutual interest and in the interest of a consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, broader cooperation, progress and peace in the world."

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW PRESIDENT OF NIGERIA

AU040925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 1 October, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Shehu Shagari, president of the Republic of Nigeria:

"On the occasion of your inauguration as president of the Republic of Nigeria, I send you cordial greetings and best wishes for success in performing this responsible function.

"At the same time I extend my wishes to you and to the friendly people of Nigeria on their independence anniversary. We wish you new, great achievements in building a better future and all-round prosperity for the Republic of Nigeria.

"I also take the opportunity to express the conviction that the good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria, imbued with traditional friendship and common orientation for a consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, will continue to strengthen in the interest of our peoples and a broader cooperation, understanding and peace in the world."

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SCHEDULE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

LD041528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Lazar Kolisevski, its vice president. The highest-ranking federal officials also took part in the session.

At the session a number of issues were examined in connection with the procedure and possible schedules for amendment to the SFRY Constitution in order to implement President Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility, and application of the 1-year mandate for the president or chairman in organs of sociopolitical communities.

The Presidency was briefed on the forthcoming official friendly visit to Yugoslavia of President Alessandro Pertini of the Italian Republic.

At the session a report was adopted on the participation at the funeral of President Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, of a Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, in the capacity of personal envoy of President Tito.

A number of other issues within the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also examined at the session.

MACEDONIA RESTRICTS ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

AU042025 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 1 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[E. Rizaov commentary: "Restriction Begins"]

[Summary] "Beginning today the first stage of restriction in electric power consumption comes into effect in the entire republic. The reasons for the introduction of this unpopular measure are the following: insufficient energy potential in accumulation lakes, delay in the construction of the Oslomeej thermoelectric powerplant and failure to heed all past appeals to save in electric power consumption. For the time being all electric advertisements will be disconnected. The lighting of streets, squares and other public places will be reduced by 50 percent. There will also be fewer lights in shop windows. The use of electric power for supplementary heating of work, public and other places is prohibited."

The question now is whether the first stage will be followed--as in past years--by second and third stages, imposing restrictions on the use of electric power on large work organizations and on households. In answer to that question it must be stated that, "unless we all respond to the appeal to economize, the first stage restrictions will not yield the necessary results and further restrictions will be inevtiable." There are numerous ways of economizing in electric power consumption. For instance, wood, coal, gas and other sources of heat can often be used to replace electric power. The organizations producing and trading in those materials must be responsible to insure a sufficient supply of them. Among the so-called long-term measures to save energy it is necessary to call attention to improved insulation of buildings and an improvement of the electric power distribution system. It is estimated that about 15 percent of electric power is lost in the distribution system as a result of the poor quality of the system and frequent breakdowns. Thermal waters, too, have been completely neglected in Macedonia as a potential energy source replacing electric power.

At present Macedonia satisfies only 40 percent of its needs for electric power from its own sources. It must import the remaining supply from othe republics.

SLOVENIA HOLDS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION EXERCISE

AU041005 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Summary] Ljubljana, 30 September--"Over 1 million people of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia have actively participated in one way or another in the 2-day exercise named 'Nothing Must Surprise Us.' They were brought into active service in the civil defense and volunteer and factory fire brigade units, within the all-people's defense and in other organizations which are directly or indirectly connected with the country's defense and the protection of life and property." The republican organs and organizations also joined the action and operated under extraordinary conditions. More than 5,000 basic organizations of associated labor and 1,500 local communities participated in the action which was organized by the republican SAWP conference. "The first analyses of the action show considerable shortcomings in the organization and readiness of the individual basic organizations of associated labor and local communities" but at the same time also point out that Slovenia's people "understand and accept Tito's strategy of all-people's defense and social self-protection." Some of the communities and organizations involved "understood their role in this all-Slovene action only formally."

On Saturday Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of Slovania France; Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovania; Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene Assembly; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council; Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference; Col Gen Franc Tavcar, commander of the Ljubljana Military District; and Lt Gen Branko Jerkic, commander of the Slovene territorial defense, visited the command post of the action and were welcomed by Franc Poglajen, leader of the action and president of the Republican SAWP Conference's Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and Marko Orozen, president of the Secretariat of the action. Also on Saturday delegations of the Federal SAWPY Conference and the Montenegrin, Croatian, Serbian and Macedonian republican and Vojvodina provincial SAWP conferences visited several local communities and work organizations during the action.

On the same day secretaries of the intercommunal councils of the League of Communists of Slovenia held a working session at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia within the framework of this exercise action and evaluated the security and political situation in all parts of the republic. France Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, presided over the session.

OSIJEK FACTORY DIRECTOR, OTHERS EXPELLED FROM LCY

AU042040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[R. Stevic report]

[Text] Osijek, 2 October--Petar Arbanas, director of the bakery basic organization of associated labor of the Sloboda cookie and bread factory of Osije; Milan Hosinovic, Mijo Vujnovic, Stjepan Pecar, Zvonko Papac, Stevan Puaca, Franjo Svalina and Rajko Delevic were expelled from the League of Communists because they violated party discipline, because they behaved in a way which is inappropriate for a member of the League of Communists of Croatia and becaue they challenged the policy of the League of Communists. Nikola Hecimovic was given the last warning, while the warning given to Milovan Jocic was confirmed. All of them were either party secretaries or members of a commission for electing a new director.

These statutory measures were taken by the Communal Committee of the League of Communists in Osijek, while the day before yesterday the Communcal Conference of the League of Communists formed a Council of Comrades which will review the comlaints of the punished members.

The whole affair started in connection with the election of Petar Arabanas as chief director of the Slovoda factory. Petar Arbanas was not declared morally-politically suitable by the committee's Cadre Commission because it was established that he holds a forged degree from the Belgrade Faculty of Organizational Sciences. Dragoslava Mitic, former employee of the faculty, was found to have changed grades and made false entries so that Arbanas passed six tests which he had actually failed.

In spite of that, Arbanas was elected director. Later the Court of Associated Labor in Osijek annulled the election as illegal.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN MILITARY VISITOR--Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, received Maj Gen Imre Toth, commander of the Hungarian Border Guards, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense yesterday. Admiral Mamula had cordial and friendly talks with the guest who is visiting our country with a delegation of the Hungarian Border Guards. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

UBIPARIP RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, today. In a friendly conversation a number of open questions were reviewed in connection with current economic cooperation and further joint work on the elaboration of the program to develop long-term economic cooperation between the two countries after 1980. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

COSTA RICAN MINISTER VISITS--Wilburg Jimenez Castro, minister for planning and economic policy of Costa Rica, has arrived in Belgrade on a visit at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. He has held talks with Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, during which he was informed of Yugoslavia's development of an economic system and a method of planning. Possibilities for expanding and intensifying the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Costa Rica were also discussed. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

CROAT RADIO, TELEVISION CENTER--Franko Winter, general director of Zagreb Radio and Television, today opened a new radio and television center situated almost in the center of Split. The center was built in only 11 months, is 2,000 square meters in area and cost 56 million dinars. It will facilitate a better flow of information much more rapidly from the Split area of Croatia, into the Yugoslav uniform information network. Four modern departments, among others, are represented: two for the editing of broadcasts, one for program production and a fourth for recording of dramatic and music broadcasts. The television sector at the center will be able to be integrated directly into the Yugoslav television network by means of electronic color cameras. Viewers in the Split area will no longer have to wait several days to see the most interesting political, cultural and sporting events, as they have done in the past. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

SOLAR ENERGY COLLECTOR RESEARCH--Sarajevo, September 10 (TANJUG)--The energy crisis, which is becoming increasingly acute worldwide and affects also Yugoslavia, has stimulated many Yugoslav innovators and inventors to seek means for utilising unconventional sources of energy. Such an effort has been undertaken by Muzafer Osmanagic, engineer in the big Yugoslav enterprise "Unioninvest" of Sarajevo, Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Osmanagic has patented a "sandwich solar energy collector." It appears that an almost ideal solar energy collector has been invented. Its advantages are not only in its production, application and endurance but also low cost of production. It is reported that the "Unioninvest's" plastics processing and mounting plant will soon start producing the sandwich solar collector enabling the use of solar energy on a large scale for heating and air-conditioning purposes. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD]

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE MEETS--At its session yesterday--which was presided over by Mahmut Bakali--the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed the most important current political questions of the province and the direction of the ideological-political activity of communists in the coming period, during which a very fruitful and dynamic activity is expected. Certain questions of the further ideological-political build-up of the League of Communists and its preparation for a successful fulfillment of its leading role in a quicker socioeconomic development of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, were especially reviewed. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 79 p 6 AU]